THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 189

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Chaco Peace Accord Peripatetic President

The week when Japan's undeclared war on China reached a year and Spain's international civil war neared its second year, saw humanity striving to assuage effects of old discords and prevent new ones.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Chaco Peace Conference reports a preliminary accord for arbitration between Bolivia and Paraguay by six American Presidents or their representatives. In recent weeks, breakdown of negotiations had appeared imminent.

In London, months of negotiation for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain crystallize when 26 nations approve Britain's plan. Final acceptance depends upon the Loyalist Spanish Government at Barcelona, and the Insurgents in Burgos.

In Evian-les-Bains, France, the United States joins with 32 other nations seeking solutions for the distress of refugees, chiefly from Germany and Austria.

In China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appeals to the Japanese people to "rise and halt the madness of their militarists." The Japanese censors carefully excluded the appeal from their press.

Britain and Germany sign an agreement for payment of service charges on Austria's debts. The Reich's former refusal had upset trade relations and roused British opinion. The United States, in a weaker bargaining position, has no assurances from Germany.

Germany and Poland agree to revise their history texts, removing offensive passages on periods when the two countries were at odds.

Short-Wave Station WIXAL of Boston receives a Rockefeller grant of $100,000 for expansion of its broadcasts in support of Inter-American good will.

Turbulent Palestine

In the Holy Land meanwhile, fresh outbursts of violence mount to one of the most serious Jewish-Arab clashes in many years. British troops and warships rush to meet the crisis. Arabs massed on the Trans-Jordan frontier of Palestine. Focal points were Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem. Fatalities had exceeded 36 at the week end, and wounded, more than 147.

North of Palestine in the Sanjak (district) of Alexandretta, Turkish troops entered Tuesday under terms of an agreement with France for joint control pending a plebiscite.

Further details of the Turko-French pact are disclosed. The two powers agree to boycott any country attacking either of them, and pledge not to join economic or political ententes directed against each other.

Britain, concerned last week over Turkish advances in Alexandretta, this week nearly completes parliamentary approval of a £16,000,000 loan to assure Turkish good will. Of this, £6,000,000 is for armaments.

After a half century of effort, the railroad across the Syrian desert, with connections direct from Europe to the Persian Gulf, is reported nearing completion. First passengers are expected to ride in October over the final link from Tell-Kotchek on the Syrian border and Beji in Iraq.

The Bund Oath

Activities of Germans abroad focused in a trial at Riverhead, New York State, where Willie Brandt, German-born former Nazi Storm Trooper, testified that upon joining the German-American Bund he and nine others raised their right hands in the Nazi salute and took the following oath:

I pledge faith to my leader, Adolf Hitler. I promise Adolf Hitler and those put in charge by him and well-known to me or by means of insignia to be recognized as superiors, loyalty and obedience and oblige myself to execute all commands carefully and without personal regard, because I know that my leader does not ask anything unlawful of me.

Herr Brandt also testified that he had been coached on how to evade the issue of such an oath when applying for United States citizenship. He said he was coached by Henry Hauck, one of the defendants in the trial, charged with conducting an oath-bound organization and failing to file a membership list with the Secretary of State as required by law.

This is the coaching as read into the court record:

If you tell the judge that you would fight for the United States in case of a war with Germany you would be lying as a Nazi. If you say you would fight for the Nazis you wouldn't get your citizenship papers. The thing to do is just to say you will do your duty as a citizen.

The Bund has 400,000 members, all under oath to Hitler, Assistant

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Chaco Accord Initialed; Paves Way to Mediation

Preliminary agreement signed by Foreign Ministers of Bolivia and Paraguay to end century-old dispute over border area—Final approval by two nations is awaited

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 9 (AP)—Foreign Ministers of Paraguay and Bolivia adopted today a preliminary accord to end the century-old territorial fight over the Gran Chaco border area.

The agreement must now be submitted to the two Governments for final approval, whereafter mediators of six countries, who have tried since 1935 to keep Bolivia and Paraguay from warring, again hope a final treaty can be signed in five or six days.

The accord is to determine the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary through arbitration by Presidents of six American countries or their representatives.

Arbitration Zone

The precise formula of the agreement was withheld pending formal approval by the two Governments, but information from reliable sources indicated its main part was that Bolivia and Paraguay agreed a zone varying from 12 to 50 miles through the Gran Chaco was subject to arbitration.

After the initialing ceremony, which followed a three and a half hour session of the Chaco Peace Conference in the Foreign Office here, Foreign Minister Eduardo Diez Demedina of Bolivia and Paraguayan Foreign Minister Cecilio Baez embraced warmly.

Spruille Braden of New York, United States representative, and delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, also put their initials on the document.

There were joyous handshakes and backslappings all around. Then a communique was issued saying, "the peace conference submitted a proposal for direct settlement and equitable arbitration which the Foreign Ministers of both countries accepted and signed with the pledge to submit it to their respective Governments and ask them for complete approval in order to proceed as soon as possible with the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship and boundary limitations."

In a war over the Gran Chaco—about the size of Arizona—in 1932-1935, Bolivia and Paraguay had an estimated casualty list of 100,000 men. When a truce finally was signed, Paraguay was left in possession of most of the area—well over 50,000 square miles. Since then the six neutral countries have tried to get a definite boundary agreement.

Bolivia and Paraguay have been stubborn about settling the quarrel. Many have wondered what they would do with the Chaco once they divided it. Bolivia wanted Puerto Caballo on the Paraguay River as an outlet to the sea. Paraguay wanted to keep the conquered land.

Partly Jungle

The Chaco—partly jungle, bone dry in the dry season and almost a lake in the rainy period—became a bone of contention only after Paraguay and Bolivia began to expand. Paraguayans settled the more fruitful strip of the area and Bolivians and Paraguayan patrols met in no man's land, and sparks flew. Efforts to settle upon a definite boundary have failed since 1870. Ownership became a matter of national pride.

Parallel lines of blockhouses were built up in the center of the Chaco. Peace conferences failed. The war started in 1932 when the patrols clashed. Neutrals succeeded in ending the war in 1935. Since then neutral efforts to fix a satisfactory boundary met one obstacle after another, until today.

Italy Refuses to Withdraw Volunteers in Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 9—For the past month Premier Mussolini has been exerting pressure upon the British Government to secure British ratification of the Anglo-Italian pact, signed nearly three months ago, and there is evident disappointment in Fascist quarters that Italian efforts have not brought the desired results.

Rome understands that the British Prime Minister has informed the Duce that ratification of the agreement might be obtained before settlement of the Spanish question if Italy would immediately withdraw a substantial number of Italian volunteers from Spain or would agree to a truce as a means of securing an end to the Spanish civil war.

Italy, it appears, has rejected both proposals.

Italy still insists on early ratification on the ground that the Italian Government has fulfilled all conditions of the Anglo-Italian agreement, adding that the Spanish civil war would have been ended some weeks ago had not a considerable quantity of war material been allowed to reach the Spanish Loyalists at Barcelona from France. Italy has further pointed out that if ratification of the Ciano-Perth accord were to be made dependent upon a practical execution of the British plan for evacuation of foreign combatants, the Anglo-Italian agreement might not go into effect before the end of the year, and by that time the psychological effect of accord would be lost.

It is obvious that Italy is not going to sacrifice General Francisco Franco, whose Insurgent cause in Spain the Duce has so extensively supported, for the sake of securing British ratification of the Anglo-Italian Pact. Moreover there already are indications that so far as Anglo-Italian relations are concerned a situation somewhat similar to that existing before Anthony Eden's resignation is slowly taking shape in that country. The Fascist press, without being hostile to Britain, is now distinctly less friendly than it was two months ago, and Italy is demanding that Britain give more convincing evidence that it really cares for an understanding with Italy. In the Fascist view, the best proof that Britain could offer is to cease raising difficulties about the Anglo-Italian Pact going into effect.

Loyalist Town Bombed

MADRID, July 9 (AP)—Three persons were killed and seven injured when nine Insurgent Savoia (Italian-type) planes raided Segorbe, 40 miles northwest of Valencia, yesterday. Several houses were wrecked. The raiders also attacked the nearby towns of Soneja and Sot de Ferret, where 16 were injured.

Intimate Message From Washington

U. S. Diplomacy Seeks to Strengthen Pan-American Ties as Safeguard Against Aggression From Europe

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 9

While waiting for events in Europe to develop, over which it has no effective control, American diplomacy is actively engaged these days in strengthening its relations with Latin America by every conceivable device on the theory that Pan-American solidarity is the surest means of keeping any conflict which might develop in Europe away from the American hemisphere.

Pan-Americanism, or the "Good Neighbor" policy, has been an important feature of American foreign policy ever since the Roosevelt Administration took office. But at no time has it been quite as important at the State Department as it is today. The final collapse of the collective security concept as a means of keeping the peace in Europe, marked by the resignation of Anthony Eden as British Foreign Secretary, turned the eyes of Washington toward Latin America with a new and urgent interest. This interest has steadily increased during subsequent weeks until now it is the major positive task of those responsible for American foreign policy.

The most tangible expression so far has been the frank use of American military equipment for the dual purpose of impressing South Americans generally with a sense of Pan-American military solidarity, and as salesmen's samples in an effort to break the virtual monopoly which European countries have enjoyed in the past in the Latin-American arms market. One flight of U. S. Army bombers has already thundered down to Buenos Aires and back, leaving in its wake Argentine orders for American aircraft and arrangements for an American Air Mission to train the Argentine air force.

Army Flight to Colombia

A second flight of Army bombers will reach Bogota, Colombia, on Aug. 7—providing one more lesson of how easily the rapidly expanding military machine which has been built up in the United States under the New Deal can function at considerable distances from home in case of emergency.

To top it all off, Brazil, sometime early in 1939, is scheduled for a theoretical exhibition off its shores of how the United States Navy could ward off an attacking force from Europe. The fleet problem to be fought out in the winter maneuvers will deal with an assumed effort by some European power to gain a foothold somewhere on the American Continent well south of the United States.

But this is only the surface of the picture. Behind the scenes the whole machinery of trade relations with Latin America is beginning to be overhauled. The attitude of aloofness from commercial matters which was imposed on American diplomatic and consular representatives following the reduction of the foreign staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in early New Deal days is beginning to break down under insistent demands for more Government co-operation with business in improving the Latin-American market for American goods.

Competition for Markets

The Administration started out on the theory that super-salesmanship by agents of the Government was contrary to the Good Neighbor concept. But experience has taught it that German and Italian trade boomed while U. S. trade declined, and brought German and Italian political influence in its wake. Now the desire is to combat that European political influence both politically, and by more aggressive competition for South American markets. There is every reason for expecting more active interest in American trade on the part of embassy and legation officials in the future.

Behind the scenes there is also an intensive study of ways and means of getting more American radio programs into South America. Whether this is to be done by private broadcasting companies or the Government is not yet decided. But there is an absolute determination to have it done. Something is being done now by means of short-wave radio, but what Government experts here have in mind is a system of broadcasting stations in Latin America which will regularly use American programs and put them out over their own regular wave lengths.

In other words Pan-Americanism has definitely ceased being just an empty phrase to which everyone paid polite lip service. Instead it is now an extremely serious matter. Washington can't do anything substantial to keep Germany out of Czechoslovakia, but it definitely intends to make sure that no South American State shall be next on the list of any overseas nation's program of expansion.

J. C. H.

Mexico Offers To Take Exiles From Germany

Most Latin-American Nations Opposed to Mass Immigration

At Evian Parley

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 9 (AP)—Mexico made a definite proposal to accept German and Austrain refugees today.

The Dominican Republic followed suit, as did Peru, the latter making an exception, however, of refugee intellectuals.

Virgilio Trujillo Molina, Dominican delegate, announced that both agricultural and professional men would be accepted. He said large areas suitable for farming were available and the West Indian Republic would provide seed and technical advice.

Garcia Calderon, Peruvian delegate, said Peru would welcome farmers and all agricultural workers but would "place strict restriction on lawyers, doctors, and other professional emigrants."

Moderate, selected immigration would be helpful to Peru, he said, but the nation would not compromise its national stability.

Other Latin-American countries had told the Evian Conference they could not permit mass immigration.

The Mexican delegate, Primo Villa Michel, told the Conference "our collaboration will make it possible to carry out the migration of refugees from Germany and Austria in an orderly manner at a rate appropriate to each country's requirements and possibilities."

He did not specify the number Mexico could take.

Meanwhile wide differences developed among Jewish welfare agencies represented at the Conference on methods of evacuating persons wanting to leave Germany.

Varied Proposals

The proposals ranged from mass emigration and colonization movements to establishment of huge international funds—perhaps $250,000,000—to finance transportation and settlement.

The United States, France, and Great Britain sought the approval of the 32-nation Intergovernmental Committee for their proposed solution of the Austro-German refugee problem by a permanent organization in London with branches in Berlin and Vienna.

The first delegations approached were the Argentine and Brazilian—among the largest potential "emigrant-receiving" countries and suggested as members of a policy-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Now It's Streamlined Picnics!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Picnics, those care-free affairs of many years, are being streamlined and regimented here this year.

With the recent opening of the first Picnic Institute, under the auspices of the Akron Y. M. C. A., picnics have become the serious subject of a 14-page manual, with "principles" and programs hashed and rehashed and the proper types of games and songs given plenty of attention.

Even an instructor in just how to "picnic wisely and well," presides over the Institute, in the person of O. L. Catt, Y. M. C. A. director.

No longer will Mrs. Jones place a few tasty sandwiches into a basket and get father to drive her, the youngsters, and several family friends out to "most any old place so long as it's cool," if the Institute picnic rules are to be observed. Even the choosing of a place to go must be carefully thought out beforehand, according to the new rules.

"In choosing the picnic site, be sure of the following," says the manual:

1. Woods enough for shade.
2. Dry and well drained.
3. A level open space large enough for games and activity.
4. Good drinking water available.
5. A shelter in case of rain.

More than that, however, each picnic must have a "control" theme, the rules say.

The test has these four questions:

1. Is the picnic built with the group or just for them?
2. Does it afford wholesome pleasure and enjoyment?
3. Does it afford opportunity for natural expression of the group?
4. Will the results justify the time, money, and energy expended?

Having reached the end of the manual in due time, Mr. and Mrs. Jones will find themselves equipped for a whole summer of picnics.

Swedish Prince Due in Boston

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, accompanied by his wife, Crown Princess Louise, resumed his American itinerary today, his schedule taking him to Boston this afternoon and on Monday to Cambridge, where he will receive an honorary degree from Harvard University. From Boston the Prince's party, here for the Tercentenary of Swedish settlement in America, will go to Rochester, Detroit and Chicago, ending their western journey at Minneapolis, Minn.

The Crown Prince has passed many hours in the Metropolitan Museum of Art while in New York City, concentrating mainly on the Oriental exhibits with the avidity of a collector, with Harry B. Wehle, Curator of Paintings, his guide. During his four of the museum yesterday, the Crown Prince met Dr. Sigrid Curman, the twenty-second person to hold the Swedish title of "The King's Custodian of Antiquaries," a position created in 1630 by King Gustavus Adolphus as he left Sweden to participate in the Thirty Years' War.

"He's building a new museum in Sweden, and he's looking around the City's museums for all sorts of technical information," the Crown Prince explained, in introducing Dr. Curman to the Museum staff.

Dr. Curman came to the United States with the Tercentenary delegation, but has been too busy to take part in all the ceremonies.

Italy's Gift to Reich

ROME, July 9 (AP)—The Italian Government decided yesterday to give—instead of sell—Germany one of Rome's famous art treasures, the Lancellotti copy of the Discobolus, or Discus Thrower, because of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's interest in it.

A communique said gift of the copy of the ancient Greek sculptor Myron's statue was "testimony of the friendship" binding Italy and Germany.

Previously it was said to have been sold to Germany for 5,000,000 lire, or about $250,000.

Poised for New York-Paris Flight

Wide World

Ocean Plane
Howard Hughes' Speed Transport Plane in Which He Will Fly to Paris. The Plane Carries a Crew of Four Besides Mr. Hughes

Howard Hughes
Ready for His Nonstop Flight From New York to Paris

Japanese Warn Neutral Vessels To Leave Yangtze

SHANGHAI, July 9 (AP)—Japanese authorities warned the United States and other neutral powers today that neutral vessels and citizens along an 80-mile stretch of the Yangtze River were endangered by spreading warfare.

The warning, in memoranda sent to diplomatic representatives of the neutral powers, stressed the "desirability of voluntary evacuation" along the Yangtze between Pukow, opposite Nanking, and Wanghsikong, half way to Hankow, China's Provisional Capital.

In particular it cautioned against remaining in the 80-mile stretch above Kiukiang, 135 miles downstream from Hankow.

The area outlined included Kiukiang itself, where there were American and British gunboats and citizens, and Kuling, a hitherto untouched mountain resort where a number of Americans and other foreigners have sought safety.

The announcement referred to previous communications asking evacuation of river stretches, which American and British authorities had rejected, and declared that the Japanese "regretted" the replies which pointed out the neutral naval vessels had their flags painted on awnings.

The statement said such identification was insufficient and contained an element of danger.

'Flying Lab' Set For Take-Off On Atlantic Flight

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Howard Hughes, millionaire movie producer who holds two aviation speed records, prepared to take off late today on the first nonstop flight to Paris since Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's epochal flight of 1927.

His craft, poised at Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, was equipped with huge gas tanks and a welter of natural scientific devices that made it a great "flying laboratory."

Assisting Mr. Hughes in his preparations was his four-man crew for the flight—Navigator Harry Connor, on leave from the Department of Commerce; Navigator Lieut. Thomas Thurlow, on leave from the Army Air Corps; Radio Engineer Richard Stoddart, and Flight Engineer Ed Lund.

The special equipment occupied the entire cabin of the plane. It included two directional compasses, one for contact with wireless stations in England and France and one for ships; a composite voice-code radio which can be used on 17 wavelengths; a second transmitter with eight wavelengths, and a third with four.

The flight is a possible first leg of a round-the-world trip.

Mr. Hughes set the U. S. speed record of 352 miles an hour at Santa Ana, Calif., in 1935, and the Los Angeles-New York record of 7 hours, 28 minutes.

Growth in Trade Aids Americas' North-South Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9—Many forces are tending to strengthen the North-South axis between the Americas, Dr. Alexander V. Dye, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, told the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs yesterday.

Trade between the United States and Latin America may be expected to show a steady increase as those countries advance along the path of greater national industrialization, despite strong competition from Germany, Japan and other nations, Dr. Dye said.

International economics and commerce dominated the discussions yesterday. Other speakers were Dr. William Wilson Cumberland, member of the New York banking firm of Wellington & Company; Dr. Guiseppe Ugo Papi, Professor of Political Economy in the Royal University of Rome, and Dr. S. L. Joshi, native of Bombay, India, now a professor at Carleton College.

Cites Loan Defaults

Dr. Cumberland called attention to a decline in international morality shown by the defaults of borrowing nations which claim inability to pay interest on their American loans, but which have nevertheless, he said, proceeded actively to repurchase their own obligations.

International finance does not need to result in instability and misunderstanding, Dr. Cumberland said, for experience and understanding should make foreign loans and investments serve as instruments of peace.

Dr. Joshi pointed out that while the clouds of present and future wars were darkening the horizons of Europe and Asia, the people of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

British Settle Rail Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Fifty years ago this summer witnessed a famous race between two rival British railroad companies which has great bearing upon the present high rate of speed now in practice in Britain.

The race began in 1888, according to a recent bulletin of the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland. In this year the Flying Scotsman, in the service of the east coast route from London to Edinburgh, made the journey north in nine hours. This speed—an average of 44 miles per hour—had not been altered for 12 years, but the service had never before carried third-class accommodations.

The west coast route to Scotland, on the other hand, had been including third-class accommodations, but operated in the established time of ten hours. Action of the East coast route in admitting third-class passengers was taken as a challenge, and consequently on June 1, 1888, the West coast route decreased their running time to Edinburgh by one hour.

The east coast authorities responded by cutting their time to 8½ hours. However, on the same day that this announcement was made, the west coast authority announced a new running time of 8 hours. During the month of August the rival railway companies continued to cut their running times until a reduction of a few minutes was considered a further challenge.

However, a conference between the companies resulted in established times being taken for each line. The east coast line was to operate in 7¾ hours, and the west coast in eight hours.

These schedules have continued without radical changes until fairly recent years. The Coronation Scot, which is to visit the United States next year, make the run from King's Cross station in London, to Edinburgh in six hours—an average speed of 70 miles per hour for the 393 miles. The Coronation Scot also held the British unsustained speed record of 114 miles per hour until this record was broken by the London & Northeastern Railway streamlined train which attained a top speed of 125 miles per hour.

President Has Eye on Battle In Oklahoma

Backs New Deal Senators There but Real Fight Is Governorship

Frowns on Murray

Drops Pretense at Non-Interference in Bold Plea for Barkley in Kentucky

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 9—His yeoman service for Senator Alben W. Barkley in Kentucky completed, President Roosevelt today campaigned across Arkansas and Oklahoma, where two other more or less faithful Democratic Senators are having to struggle for their political lives and a governorship is said to be almost within the grasp of a man who warmly supported Alfred M. Landon for the Presidency in 1936.

The strictest political tangle is in Oklahoma, where the President spoke at the fair grounds in Oklahoma City late today, but it is a tangle that will resolve itself next Tuesday, when the primaries are held. Then, there will be the first and only test of the President's campaign influence while he is still on the road.

For the Senatorship, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, whose defeat might open the way to two important Senatorial chairmanships for Anti-New Dealers, is opposed by Representative Gomer Smith and Gov. E. H. Marland. Gomer Smith was one of the chief "third party" orators in 1936, at first a Townsend supporter, and he has opposed major New Deal measures since his election to the House. Yet he is said to be in the lead in the senatorial race, a lead it is represented that only the President's intervention can swerve.

Landon and Alfalfa Bill

But more interesting is former Gov. W. H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray's race for the governorship. "Alfalfa Bill" is a great friend of former Governor Landon of Kansas, and is a thorough anti-New Dealer. His two chief opponents, Leon C. Phillips, former Speaker of the Oklahoma House, and W. S. Key, former WPA Administrator, divide the New Deal or anti-Murray vote. So the prospect, according to observers who boarded the President's train, is a Murray success, and if that takes place, certainly the "purge" ideas laid down in President Roosevelt's "Fireside Talk" will be distinctly in reverse. No Landon supporter has as yet been elected to high office within the Democratic Party, but that is the prospect in Oklahoma unless State observers have miscalculated. The President stopped today at Booneville, Arkansas, and McAllister and Shawnee, Oklahoma, unscheduled stops and talked to back-platform crowds. In Arkansas, Senator Hattie W. Caraway is challenged by Representative John L. McClellan, a not very regular member of the House. She came on the President's train today, together with Senator John E. Miller, who succeeded Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, and a large delegation of Oklahomans headed by Governor Marland, Senators Thomas and Josh Lee and Representatives Lyle H. Boren, William Cartwright and Will Rogers.

Drama in Kentucky

However tangled the Oklahoma situation into which the President plunged, it could not equal the drama and political uniqueness of events in Kentucky late yesterday. There at the Latonia Race Track, near Covington, under brassy skies and with the thermometer around 100 degrees, the President chastised a smiling Democratic Governor who sat at his right hand, and intervened head over heels in what is perhaps the most important Senatorial primary election in the nation this year.

Despite a phrase asserting that "I am not interfering in any shape, manner or form in the primary campaign in Kentucky," the President lavished the warmest praise on his majority leader, Senator Barkley, and leveled his heaviest artillery at his opponent, Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler.

"I have no doubt," he said, "Governor Chandler would make a good Senator from Kentucky," but then the President became one of his "yes, but" men, saying that Senator Barkley's experience and seniority could not be matched for many years. The President also sought to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 9, 1938

Education Page	5
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Sports Page	7
Chess	7
The Home Forum	8
"God meant it unto good" [With Czech Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Week-End Radio	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

In the Boston Section:

New Republican ticket for Rhode Island outlined.

Buckley asks for non-partisan approach to state relief.

New institute opens : Wellesley .

Boston eagerly awaits Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

South Carolina Governor Scored By Labor Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Repudiation of Gov. Olin D. Johnston's failure to appoint a State commissioner of Labor from the three candidates nominated by the South Carolina Federation of Labor, flared up here at the annual convention of the Federation and precipitated the adoption of a resolution asking elimination of that section of the law creating the State Labor Department.

The convention also adopted resolutions:

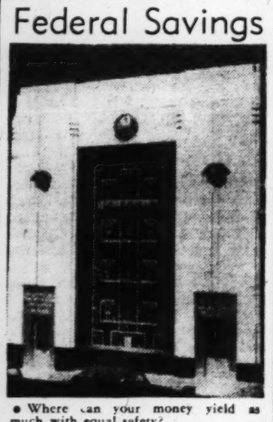
Offering co-operation to the Federal committee on apprentice training; authorizing the Federation to name a three-man committee to study and report on the effect of "punitive and discriminatory" taxation as related to living costs, employment opportunities and the social objectives of labor; offering assistance in the fight of the Southeastern Governors' Conference for lower freight rates; advocating permanency for CCC camps and NYA activities asking the same wage on Santee-Copper power development projects as on the TVA; protesting employee and wage reductions by railroads; recommending civil service for all state, county, municipal and federal employees; asking rigid enforcement of the truck bill, and promising aid for the collection of funds for relief in China.

Orange Harvests

An orange tree may yield 3,000 to 4,000 oranges a year, and live to an age of 100 to 150 years.

Specialty Sports Shop
Cotril Tweeds from England
Rich's
ATLANTA

Federal Savings



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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
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Take along a Camera! You'll have as much fun seing the pictures as you had on your Vacation!

Sears

Carries a Complete Line of Movie Equipment

UNIVEX CAMERAS . . .
f5.6 lens, 8 MM $9.95

UNIVEX PROJECTORS . . .
200-ft. film capacity $14.95

8 MM Keystone Cameras $39.95

8 MM Keystone Projectors $55.00

8 MM Eastman Cameras $34.50

8 MM Eastman Projectors $39.50

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Two Men in the News

Keystone

Sir John Woodhead — **Sir Alison Russell**

Sir John Is Chairman and Sir Alison a Member of the British Technical Commission in Palestine

LONDON — Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead, Chairman of the British Technical Commission now taking evidence in Palestine on the question of the future of that mandated territory, is an official of wide experience in the civil administration of India.

Born in England in 1881, Sir John was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Cambridge University, whence he went into the Indian Civil Service in 1904.

He subsequently held various administrative and financial posts in Bengal and Assam. In 1931 he served on the Governor General's Council at Delhi, and in 1934 acted as the Governor of Bengal, in that capacity being responsible for the administration of an area nearly as big as England and Scotland with 50,000,000 inhabitants.

His fellow members on the Commission are Sir Alison Russell, who has had long colonial experience as Attorney General, at one time in Uganda and at another in Cyprus; Mr. Alexander Percival Waterfield, an official of the British Treasury; and Mr. Thomas Reid, lately of the Ceylon Civil Service and Chairman of the Municipal Council of Colombo.

The Commission's main task is to examine how the scheme of partition as outlined by last year's Royal Commission under the late Earl Peel can best be carried into effect.

This scheme has met with a limited amount of support in Jewish circles, but has aroused much opposition among the Arabs. In the present disturbed state of Palestine it may be impossible for the Commission to avoid examining also alternative schemes though these are not included in its terms of reference.

These terms at present are confined to ascertaining the facts of the situation, and the making of recommendaitons for the fixing of the boundaries for the proposed Arab and Jewish areas, also for the enclaves to be retained under British mandate, also for the allocation of financial responsibilities, and the working out of plans for the administration of railways, ports, posts, telegraphs, telephones, currency, and for the settlement of other questions likely to arise if partition be finally adopted.

More Stations to Use Balloons Instead of Planes for Air Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Instruments which are combined weather observatory and radiocasting station all in one, the whole weighing less than two pounds—replace the airplane in making upper-air soundings at six more Weather Bureau stations this month.

According to W. R. Gregg, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, "radiometeorographs" will be used each morning, carried aloft by small helium balloons at Nashville, Tenn., Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., Omaha, Neb., Oklahoma City, Okla., Fargo, N. D., and Oakland, Calif. The response of weather-sensitive elements in the observatory end of the instrument to changes in the surrounding atmosphere causes the miniature wireless station to send out signals. These signals received at ground stations can be translated into terms of temperature, pressure, and humidity at all heights reached by the robot observer.

The radiometeorograph has several advantages over the airplane as a weather explorer. It can go higher—10 to 20 miles above the earth, which is well up into the stratosphere. It can take off in weather that grounds planes, thus supplying observations at critical times in weather history. It reports its findings instantly, doing away with the hour or longer wait for the return of the recorder. The radiometeorograph, however, does not provide information on the direction or velocity of the wind. New observation technique now being developed in the laboratory will add this information.

The weather-sensitive elements of the new radiometeorograph are several strands of human hair, which tighten or loosen as the air around them becomes drier or more moist, and a small glass tube filled with sulphuric acid which responds to changes in temperature. Last year's radiometeorographs were kept running by a special clockwork. This year's model depends on changes in atmospheric pressure to make it run. The decrease in atmospheric pressure as the instrument rises moves a small switch arm over a series of equally spaced electrical contacts, separated by insulating strips. The contacts are spaced so that a decrease in air pressure equivalent to several hundred feet of elevation makes the switch arm move from a contact to an insulating strip. The next decrease makes it move to the next contact, and so on until the carrier balloon bursts and the radiometeorograph, attached to a small silken parachute to break the fall, drops back to earth. In nine times out of ten, at stations in well populated regions, it is recovered and returned to the Weather Bureau.

Georgia Limestone As Insulator Source

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Insulating materials for buildings are to be found in large deposits in Georgia of siliceous limestone, State geologists announce and "location tests" are now under way for sites for production plants.

A melting-blowing process is used on impure limestone composed of silica, magnesium, and alumina to produce the insulating material. Arthur C. Munyan and A. S. Furcron, State geologists, plan to build a pilot plant to blow insulation out of the Georgia limestone, to further prove their conclusions reached from chemical tests.

At present there are no insulating material plants in Georgia and it is hoped that such plants, near the source of the raw material, will help cut the price of such material in Georgia.

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South Carolina Maps Drive on Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Special Law Enforcement Committee, composed of members of the Legislature, reported recently to the General Assembly that "there exists in this State widespread protected commercialized gambling and bootlegging," and recommended as a means of combatting the situation the setting up of a State "Bureau of Investigation" to co-operate with local and Federal authorities.

The Bureau, the Committee asserted, "should be composed of a personnel of technically trained men, selected on a basis of experience and capability and not subject to political influences."

A product of the 1937 General Assembly, the Committee was vested with broad powers of subpoena to investigate all law enforcement in the State. Its report followed a recent ruling of the State Supreme Court that it could not compel an unwilling witness to give self-incriminating evidence.

1937 Tourist Business Put at $6,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ga.—The tourist trade is one of the big businesses of the United States and "one of the major industries of the entire world," Fred J. Lee, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Clearwater, Fla., told the Georgia Association of Commercial Secretaries in session here recently.

The tourist trade, according to Mr. Lee, is "60 per cent greater than the lumber business, 185 per cent greater than the banking business, 225 per cent greater than the show business, and equal to the great iron and steel business."

The average tourist spends at least $8 a day, Mr. Lee estimated. "Tourists alone in the United States spent about $6,000,000,000 in 1937," Mr. Lee added.

Constitutional Debate Develops Political Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8—The constitutional convention winds up its fourteenth week today with the deadline for committee reports next Tuesday and the politics of the redrafting strongly to the fore. The vote on repeal of the basic law ban against gambling will center attention Monday night as will the effort of the Republican leadership to reach a definite solution to the problem of reapportionment in time to meet the deadline.

The proceedings are furnishing an increasing foretaste of the issues that will predominate in the fall gubernatorial campaign for, from a partisan viewpoint, the year is one of the most important in recent political history in New York, and at least a dozen delegates to the convention are using it to project their own immediate political fortunes.

The search and seizure amendment for the Bill of Rights is now ready for referendum and is scheduled for intensive going over on the hustings. Other measures rife with politics are proposals to eliminate from the organic law the prohibition against all forms of gambling, leaving the program to legislative regulation; to have the State assume the full cost of the elimination of grade crossings, to open the way for state and local participation in the financing of low-cost housing and slum clearance projects, to bring industrial relations into line with a "bill of rights for labor," to adjust home rule powers, and to reapportion legislative districts.

An inkling of the spectacular proportions this latter is due to take in debate had come today when, after an all-day conference of Republican leaders and delegates, the majority party still had no reapportionment formula ready. This is the only question before the convention for which Republicans are compelled to take party responsibility as the controlling group. They have known that the issues, which the Legislature has dodged for more than a decade, were on their doorstep since the election last fall made it clear they would be the preponderant force in the convention.

The redistricting question was thrust into debate by the Democrats yesterday and brought the first clear-cut division on party lines thus far in the sessions, with Democrats charging the Republicans with bad faith, and Republicans accusing the Democrats of playing politics on the floor.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, Vice-President of the Convention, opened the attack with the charge that the Republicans had been acting in committee on the redistricting of state legislative units without taking the Democratic members, who had a vital interest in the remapping, into their confidence.

The incident furnished one of the stormiest episodes of the convention and terminated only when Judge Frederick E. Crane, as presiding officer, ruled a Wagner deputy out of order. It was a prelude to future storm signals, for there can be no doubt that if the action in the convention should result in a Republican gerrymander the Democrats will make an issue of it in the campaign and bend every effort toward defeating the reapportionment plan. At the moment the Republican leadership appears to be steeply at odds on a solution. The major difficulties, it was learned, center on the basis to be used to determine what geographical sections shall be entitled to more or less representation, and what agencies shall demarcate the new districts.

Meanwhile, the Committee on Suffrage, headed by Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, had unanimously rejected anti-radical proposals designed to prevent Communists from having a place on the ballot and deny the right of suffrage to members in this party. The bills were sponsored by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Nason F. Sexton, Republicans, and Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Democrat. They were an outgrowth of the furore raised in New York City over the appointment of a Communist to a confidential post in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan.

Better Children's Facilities Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Proposed legislation designed to improve existing conditions in South Carolina today, particularly as it applies to the proper care of children dependent upon society, constituted an outstanding feature of the program of the annual meeting of the Piedmont district of the South Carolina Conference of Social Workers held here.

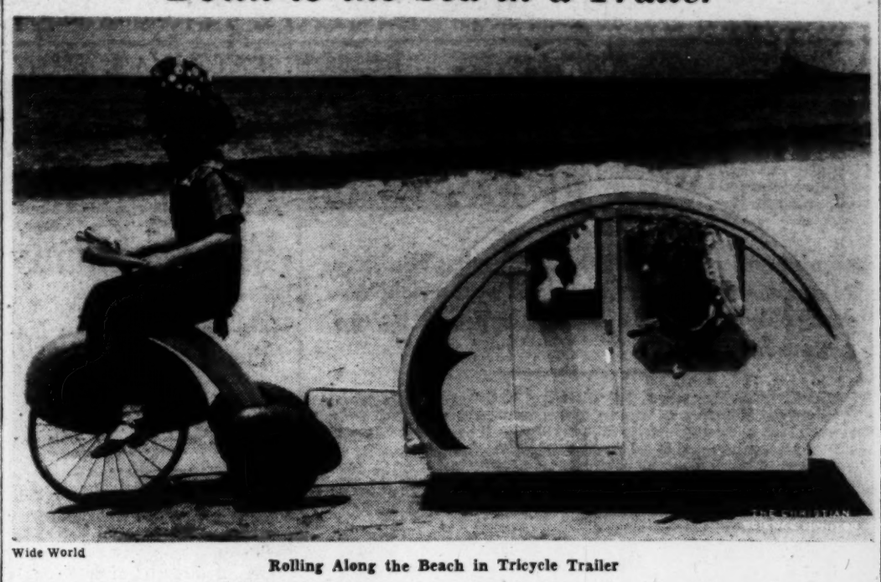
Approximately 200 social workers from 14 counties of upper South Carolina attended the session. E. F. Grice, Jr., of Charleston, president of the conference, and Miss Martha Bonham, of the State Department of Public Welfare, were the speakers at the opening session.

Three outstanding conditions this group is seeking to improve through revision in the laws of the State, were listed as:

1. No provision for the care of delinquent children, except being imprisoned with hardened criminals until they are permanently placed by the court.
2. No provision, whatsoever, for delinquent negro girls.
3. No provision for proper care of feeble-minded children.

Miss Bonham appealed to the organization for support of the State council of social workers in its efforts to bring about changes in the above conditions. She pointed out that the basis of success in promoting work among children is "understanding the needs, to determine how far those needs are met, and the best way to meet them."

Down to the Sea in a Trailer



Wide World

Rolling Along the Beach in Tricycle Trailer

A juvenile twist is given to the idea of the roaming trailer home by this development at Venice, Calif. The Ely sisters, Elaine driving and Shirley riding, are having a lot of fun and they are letting their pet dog and cat, Laddie Lou and Marie, go along on all of their sand yachting trips.

Chinese Test Latinized Language

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Under war condition there has been a sudden revival of the movement to Latinize the Chinese written language. The reason is that there has been special need for reaching the Chinese masses quickly, and this, in the opinion of many, affords the fastest means of achieving something approaching universal literacy.

As a test of the practicability of the scheme, several periodicals are being published in the so-called "New Chinese Language" which is based on the alphabet instead of on monosyllabic characters which sometimes require as many as 20 or more strokes of brush or pen.

The new writing uses 28 letters, discarding three of the 26 English alphabet letters (h, q and v) and adding five new combinations (ch, ng, rh, sh and zh). The complete Chinese Latinized alphabet reads: a, b, c, ch, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, ng, o, p, r, rh, s, sh, t, u, w, x, y, z, zh.

Experience in Shanghai refugee camps is declared to show that the adult of normal ability can learn to read and write Latinized Chinese of his own dialect within three weeks. Of course there is the difficulty that expression by alphabet is in accordance with the sound of the language, and that therefore a person from Peiping, for example, would write a given word quite differently from a person from Canton, though in the early character style of writing both could understand the meaning of a given character though it would be pronounced differently in different parts of China.

By a Staff Artist

"Jin-Den"

An Example of the Old Calligraphy Which the Efforts at Westernization Would Displace by a Phonetic Alphabet. The Characters From Right to Left Are Jin-Den,—"Silence"—or More Literally Translated: "Sure Thing Everyone Makes Not Any Noise"

On the other hand, it is said that uniformity of written language is already growing up to such a degree that a considerable number of commonly used words are being expressed in a uniform way not corresponding to the spoken sound—pointing a tendency which might, carried through ever-widening geographic areas and with more extensive experience, develop a uniformity of the Latinized language at least comparable with that of the Chinese characters.

Adaptability Claimed

An advantage of the Latinized language is its adaptability to the new technical and other words which are crowding into Chinese. In Japan, where the old Chinese characters are used side by side with "kana" or Japanese syllabic writing, new words can be expressed by the latter through spelling-out of their sound. China has met this need by new combinations of old characters (as "vapor vehicle" for motorcar), but this is awkward at best and there is no way that one can instantaneously work out for himself the meaning of such new combinations, as is the case with any sort of syllabic writing.

Sponsors of the new language point out that the Chinese "Wen Li" or ordinary written language is known today to only about 87,000,000 of China's 450,000,000 people, leaving 80 per cent of the Chinese nation "literarily blind" as the Chinese term illiteracy. Altogether there are 23,265 accepted monosyllabic Chinese characters and it is necessary to know at least 2000, or preferably 4000, to deal with common usages. The student must commit each character to memory both as to meaning and the way it is written (stroke order) in addition to sound.

For years, however, there has been an official ban on the use of Latinized Chinese, one of the main reasons being that it was contrary to the movement for unification of the Chinese spoken language through popularization of a modified form of Mandarin known as "Kuo Yu." It was also felt that a unified written language helped knit the nation together, and in the Latinized version it seems necessary at the outset at least to work out at least eight general forms to accord with the main spoken dialects of the country.

All public schools conduct lessons in the spoken "Kuo Yu" with the idea that members of the new generation should be able to speak a national language when they are grown, and if eight forms of Latinized written speech are employed it is feared that this may tend to block the growth of spoken "Kuo Yu" although a logical answer to this might be to Latinize the "Kuo Yu" and stick to this as far as possible in preference to the local-dialect written forms.

Syllabic Difficulty

Another basic difficulty in the Latinized language is the large number of homophones—syllables with many meanings. In the small commercial Press dictionary there are 113 characters for "lee," for example. But the problem is not as great as it might seem because the characters are usually employed in groups. The character "lee" when used with "tse", for instance, means a pear; when "lee" is used with "mien" it means inside, with "hsin" it means reason, and so forth. Thus although there cannot be the distinction between "lees" which is possible with the Chinese character-writing, the context and association renders the problem less important than might at first be thought.

While progress has been made in constructing Chinese-character typewriters and linotypes, they are cumbersome and awkward at best so that use of Latinized Chinese will be much easier from a mechanical point of view in producing printed matter.

The 28-letter alphabet was worked out, not by a Chinese but by a Russian—Professor Dragunov, who devised this with research workers in the Academy of Science in Moscow and the Oriental Institute in Leningrad between 1929 and 1931. He experimented with the new system among thousands of Chinese workers in the Far Eastern Province of the U. S. S. R., and as most came from Shantung Province the dialect problem did not exist. Most Chinese in Soviet Russia now write and read in Latinized alphabets and they have their own daily newspaper in Latinized Chinese, the "Workers' Way."

Editors Urged To Seek Change In Libel Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAINSBORO, Ga.—Urging the newspapers of Georgia to unite for reform of libel laws in the State, Assistant United States Attorney I. K. Hay suggested that a committee of editors seek protection of the press against unfair litigation for libel.

Speaking at the recent convention of the Georgia Press Association in Swainsboro, Ga., he said:

"The duties of such a commission or committee would be: (1) to make a careful study of the newspaper laws of this State in comparison with and contrast to the laws of other States; (2) to determine what changes appear necessary in the light of present-day conditions; (3) to submit recommendations to the publishers of the State for approval; (4) to acquaint the legislative members and the general public with the merits of the approved recommendations; and (5) to seek to have the approved proposals enacted into law."

The high price of illiteracy was stressed by Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, who asked the co-operation of the press to eradicate that condition. He expressed the hope of wiping out illiteracy in the State by 1940.

"Georgia's seven per cent illiteracy," said the Governor, "is unusually high. In studies made of this problem, it has been found that the person who cannot read or write earns $150 a year less than the person who can read and write.

"Multiply that by the 214,000 illiterates we know are in the State, and you have an economic loss of more than $30,000,000."

Trophies for newspaper excellence were awarded to eight Georgia papers, seven prizes going to weeklies and one to a daily.

N. Y. Lawyers Band To Fight Injunction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Thirty labor lawyers here have organized to fight the drastic injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, permanently restraining picketing in front of the stores of the Busch Jewelry Company chain. The attorneys met July 6 in the office of Louis Boudin and resolved to pool their efforts in order to vacate the injunction, which, they hold, jeopardizes the State Anti-Injunction Act and may weaken the Norris-La Guardia Act, the Federal measure upon which the State law is based.

Attorneys of both the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor have joined forces in their attack upon the injunction.

In the meantime strikers from the Busch stores continued to roam the city in their program of general picketing to avoid contempt of court charges under the terms of the Cotillo ruling.

U. of C. Dean on Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Edwin D. Dickinson, Dean of the School of Jurisprudence at the University of California, has been named by President Roosevelt to serve as national member for the United States on the permanent commissions of Investigation and Conciliation, provided for in the treaty signed by the American Republics in 1933.

Costs in Hawaii High—Except Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — If residents of Hawaii were not favored by a climate which eliminates fuel bills, living costs in the Territory would be approximately 20 per cent higher than on the mainland, according to a survey for the Territorial Government.

This survey, prepared to determine a fair wage standard for territorial employees, revealed that costs in Hawaii are 5.83 per cent higher than on the mainland.

Food costs for the average family of four are 27 per cent higher than the average of 51 mainland cities. Sugar, produced in huge quantities in Hawaii, can be purchased on the mainland cheaper than in Honolulu. Coffee, also produced in large quantities in the Territory, averages 24.2 cents a pound on the mainland as compared with 27.5 cents a pound in Honolulu. Despite the fact that tremendous quantities of pineapples are grown in the islands, residents enjoy only a tenth of a cent saving on the canned product. A 19 ounce tin of pineapple, which costs 23 cents in Hawaii, can be purchased on the mainland for 23.1 cents.

Rental costs were found to be 21 per cent higher in Honolulu than on the mainland. Utility rates are approximately 20 per cent higher in Hawaii.

Clothing costs in Hawaii were found to be a third less than on the mainland and there were no fuel costs in the islands.

Anti-Lynching Aid Pledged in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Eleven members of the State Council for the Prevention of Lynching, meeting here, pledged the religious and civic organizations which they represent to work for two measures designed for that purpose.

A full State radio police patrol, which, they feel, will be an important aid in preventing racial outrage, and a change in venue for a person accused of a crime likely to arouse mob action, were the measures advocated.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Amaes of Atlanta, Ga., Director of the Central Council of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, delivered the chief address. Miss Clara I. Cox of High Point presided.

Foundation to Buy Wilson's Birthplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—"The Manse," birthplace of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton, will be purchased by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Inc., from Mary Baldwin College, for $25,000, with the purpose of making it a national shrine. This was announced following the filing of the charter for the foundation at the Virginia Corporation Commission offices here.

Virtually the entire sum has been raised and the transfer will be completed within the next two weeks, Judge D. Lawrence Groner of Washington, attorney for the foundation, said. The organization is headed by Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, as President, and by the two Virginia Senators, Carter Glass and Harry Flood Byrd, as Vice-Presidents.

Fund for Needy Mountain Youth Sought in Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Impoverished children in the southern mountain areas will receive lunches, clothing, health education and other services this fall as the result of a new drive by the Save the Children Fund, announced here. It is to take shape in 100 "demonstration" schools, two in each of the 50 counties where the Fund operates to show localities what can be done for their indigent children.

"It is the policy of the Save the Children Fund," the announcement says, "to not only relieve the distress of children, enable them to attend school, aid their families and carry on a constructive program of child welfare, but likewise, and quite as important, to arouse the consciousness of child need and to encourage teachers, parents and citizens in these localities to do their utmost themselves on behalf of these children denied normal privileges.

"Therefore, at these 100 demonstration schools will be daily lunches, distribution of clothing, social education, etc., as a means of not only serving a particular group of needy children, but also 'demonstrating' to that district what can and should be done. It is a plan which we believe will commend itself to all thinking people."

The Fund places the cost of this service at $120 a year or $10 a month for each school, and says that the "immediate task" is to find financial sponsors for each of the schools.

The purpose of the Fund, which aids approximately 50,000 children yearly, is to provide food, shoes, clothing and other welfare aid to neglected children in rural areas where there are no local organized charities. In the past six years its work has centered in the highland country of the South.

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Reich Extends Marriage Laws to Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 9—Important new marriage and divorce laws, valid from Aug. 1 next, are announced here today. The new statute requires civil marriage ceremonies in Austria where church marriages had previously been sufficient.

The outstanding significance of the laws is that the legal position in these matters has now been made uniform throughout the whole of Greater Germany, that is, including Austria, thus carrying the process of co-ordinating the Austrian Province an important step further.

The new marriage and divorce code eliminates at one stroke the prerogatives of the Roman Catholic Churches in these matters in Austria. The existing concordat between the Vatican and Austria bases marriage in that State upon the ecclesiastical laws, which included the indissolubility of marriage and therefore made divorce impossible except for specially privileged individuals such as Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, at one time influential as Vice-Chancellor of Austria. The new laws establish that marriage is not a private, but a state interest and that only the civil ceremony will be legally recognized. Future marriages can, of course, be held in a church but these must be accompanied by a ceremony in a State office to be legal.

As far as Germany is concerned the new laws do not violate the existing agreements with the Vatican, namely the three concordats concluded between the Vatican and the Reich, Bavaria, and Baden.

Marriages in Austria will also now be forbidden between Jews and non-Jews according to Nuremberg laws.

New German School Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 9—A new school law for the whole of Greater Germany, announced here today, aims at co-ordinating the educational systems of different parts of the Reich, it is asserted, on the basis of the National Socialist principle that education is the interest of the community and not merely of the individual. Henceforth there will be 11 years of compulsory schooling for all Germans. This will consist of 8 years of general education, from 6 to 14 years, followed by 3 years in a professional training school or, in the case of agricultural students, 2 years.

Crimean Veteran Quits at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—One of the world's oldest passenger steamers in regular service, the 84-year-old Edina, veteran of the Crimean War, which has been on Port Phillip for 52 years, recently made its last trip across the bay from Melbourne to Geelong.

Waning trade, both passenger and wool, through road and rail competition had forced the owners to abandon the service. The Edina has been losing money for well over a year, but when it was proposed to take the ship off the run in 1937, Geelong merchants offered to use it to keep the historic vessel in service.

Of 384 tons gross, the Edina carried troops in the Crimean War. The ship was brought to Australia by Stephen G. Henty, member of a family closely associated with the earliest settlement of Victoria.

Caribbean Indies Cruises Popular All Year Around

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Popularity of Caribbean and West Indian cruises has made these regions year-around vacation centers. Consequently, summer voyages to these resorts are being scheduled.

Majority of these cruises are from 12 to 15 days' duration, though there are those that last even longer. Such popular ports as Costa Rica, Havana, Jamaica, the Canal Zone, Guatemala, and Honduras are visited.

Visitors who have gone to Guatemala claim it is one of the most progressive of Central America's republics. In size it is 3,000 square miles larger than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Its population is roughly 2,500,000 persons, of which 65 per cent are full-blooded Indians.

In announcing regular trips to the Caribbean and West Indies, the United Fruit Company, with its six turbo-electric sisterships, Quirigua, Talamanca, Chiriqui, Jamaica, Antigua, and Veragua, built especially for southern waters, remind travelers that during the days at sea there will be a highly organized program of cruise entertainment. They also state that passengers sailing from Philadelphia may avail themselves of a 12-day cruise or a 19-day tour to Guatemala. The latter includes a week in the spectacular highlands, with visits to many age-old cities, Indian villages, and a 260-mile automobile tour with accommodations provided at old inns and hotels.

$15,000 Jobs on Merit List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—City employment as a complete career service became a reality in New York City this week in the fifth year since Mayor La Guardia took office and made this advance in the municipal merit field one of his special objectives. An office boy entering the service today has the assurance that he can promote himself by study and merit alone to a position that will pay $15,000 a year.

Until now, the top salary for a position in the competitive civil service was $3,000, with increases thereafter dependent upon the discretion of the Budget Director, the Mayor and the Board of Estimate—and, under previous administrations, more often upon political influence.

The new civil service ruling, now effective by approval of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, the Mayor and the State Civil Service Commission, places in the competitive category administrative posts ranging from $3,000 to $15,000 a year, increases the number of eligibles from 600 employees, mainly clerks, to 2,500 in all City departments and bureaus, and creates four types of administrative positions:

Junior Administrative Assistant, $3,000 to $3,900 a year.

Administrative Assistant, $4,000 to $4,999 a year.

Senior Administrative Assistant, $5,000 to $5,999 a year.

Administrator, $6,000 and over.

Paul Kern, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and one-time counsel to the Mayor, said that it might take a generation before every administrative position affected by the new ruling would have been filled by competitive examination, but he hailed the "far-reaching" nature of the action and the "reality" of opportunity it now opens to all city workers.

Exempt positions in the administrative bracket totaled 900, when the La Guardia mayoralty took over in 1934. Today there are a few more than 500, exclusive of the City Commissioners; and of these, about 200 are exempt by statute, with another 100 exempt places for lawyers in the Corporation Counsel's office.

Bonneville Lock Greets First Ship

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—An unromantic freighter sailed up the Columbia River to dedicate the world's highest single-lift sealock, cross a mountain between jagged rock walls of a gorge, and complete a historic journey to The Dalles, a new port 200 miles from salt water.

The Charles L. Wheeler, 3800-ton coastwise freighter of the McCormick Steamship Company, rested in the locks of the $51,000,000 Bonneville dam 40 miles east of here with the United States Coast Guard Cutter Onondaga July 8.

The journey inaugurated an ocean cargo service made possible by Bonneville dam. The vast power and navigation project will provide a direct link between the land behind the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

Hastily prepared transmission lines will carry the first commercial electric energy from Bonneville dam today to Cascade Locks, Ore., and North Bonneville, Wash. The two river towns planned the street-lighting service with the passage of the Wheeler.

Third Post Taken By Quebec Premier

QUEBEC, July 8 (CP)—Premier Maurice Duplessis of the Province of Quebec announced late yesterday he had taken over direction of the Provincial Roads Department and that Francois J. Leduc had been relieved of the Roads Ministry.

It will be the third portfolio under Premier Duplessis, who now is Attorney General, and Lands and Forests Minister.

The Premier said he had asked Mr. Leduc to resign, received no reply, and then "saw it was my duty to replace him immediately." He was said to have disagreed with Mr. Leduc on administration of the Department.

S. C. Picks Chief For Big Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The South Carolina Public Service Authority has announced through its Chairman, Burnet R. Maybank, Mayor of Charleston, the appointment of F. R. Sweeny, City Engineer of Anderson, S. C., as Chief Engineer of the State's huge Santee-Cooper hydro-electric and navigation project, recently pronounced constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court and allotted PWA and WPA loans and grants aggregating $37,500,000. Work on the development is to begin at once.

Mr. Sweeny will serve as contact man between the Authority and the engineers, Mayor Maybank explains that "the policy of the Authority is to have Mr. Sweeny as their engineer break up the contract work into small units in order that the contractors of South Carolina may have the opportunity of bidding."

Designers Organize Against Piracy

CHICAGO (AP) — A campaign against design piracy was started here by the American Designers Institute, an organization of professional designers of furniture and home furnishings.

A committee to work out ways to combat "lifting of ideas in design" was appointed with Alfons Bach of New York, as chairman.

The Institute heretofore has been a somewhat informal gathering of designers who have attended the semi-annual trade shows at the American Furniture Mart. Now an executive committee has been named to plan an enlarged and permanent organization.

N. J. Carpenter Turns Dump Into Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Part of a former city dump along the Delaware River, in Camden, N. J., is being made into a playground.

Already several swings, a slide, and a sand pit have been provided, partly with materials from other playgrounds, according to Frank J. Hartmann, Jr., City Commissioner.

Other swings and a see-saw were built by William Howell, an itinerant carpenter who said he came to the dump some months ago and built himself a shack to live in.

Then, seeing that the children in the neighborhood had no place to play except in the street, he began clearing away part of the dump, and interested the City authorities and the National Youth Administration in the playground idea.

He said he is now planning a volley-ball court, a maypole and a wading pool.

In the Garden at Max Gate

Dorien Leigh

Thomas Hardy and Mrs. Hardy Shown at Home Recently Sold

Thomas Hardy's Sister Buys Author's Home in Dorchester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Thomas Hardy's library has been sold here for £2,700. A first edition copy of Barrie's "Little Minister," inscribed on the flyleaf, "Thomas Hardy from J. M. Barrie, Oct. 1891," realized £255, the highest single price of the sale. Galsworthy's "Man of Property," the opening volume of "The Forsyte Saga," also bearing the author's inscription, fetched £150.

A series of letters from Sir James Barrie to the second Mrs. Hardy, most of them written from Adelphi Terrace, was sold for £59. Thirty-nine letters from T. E. Lawrence of Arabia brought in £102. The sale consisted of 300 lots.

A few days before the dispersal of Hardy's library his home at Max Gate, Dorchester, came into the market. It was bought by his youngest sister, Miss Kate Hardy, for £2,250. The bidding began at £1,000, and Miss Hardy was so absorbed by the ordeal that she stayed in her own house all the time the sale was in progress, not daring to come out until the result, which gave her much pleasure, was announced. It had been decided beforehand that the house would be allowed to go at a low price if a suitable purchaser were found.

"Somewhat Quaintly Built"

In this house, which Mrs. Hardy described as "an unpretending red-brick structure of moderate size, somewhat quaintly built, and standing in a garden that is divided from the upland without by an enclosing wall," Hardy wrote some of his most famous works.

In a room above the drawing room, which is to the right of the entrance hall, he produced "The Woodlanders," which in some respects he considered to be the best of his novels; then he changed to a room at the back of the house for the writing of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," his most famous book, while his vast Napoleonic epic-drama, "The Dynasts," together with his later poems, was composed in a study built over a new kitchen.

Miss Kate Hardy well recalls the building of Max Gate. Her own house, which is close by, was designed by the same architect, about the same time, now more than 50 years ago. Her brother, she remembers, could not find a house in Dorchester that would suit him. He therefore bought a plot of ground from the Duchy of Cornwall at Fordington Field, a mile from the town. He began to sink a well in October, 1883. He felt that the only drawback to the site was its newness, but when the well diggers got down to a depth of three feet they found several Romano-British urns.

Planted Many Trees

The actual building began in November, 1883. Hardy, himself an architect by profession, though by this time he had already reached the decision to give himself over entirely to literature, constantly supervised operations. The plot of land originally covered only 1½ acres, but about 15 years ago another half acre was added.

Hardy planted 2,000 or 3,000 small trees, chiefly Austrian pines, round the house. They grew thickly and rapidly, screening the house from the road, so that it now appears as "if at the bottom of a dark green well of trees."

Miss Hardy feared that the house might be turned into a poultry farm or roadhouse. She had hoped that Dorchester would buy it. "My brother did so much for Dorchester," she said. Dorchester is the Casterbridge of his novel, "The Mayor of Casterbridge." Uultimately she wishes Max Gate to be the possession of the Nation.

Bruton Restoring Beginning Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Rector of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, announces that plans for completion and perfection of the interior restoration of old Bruton have been approved by the Vestry of the church and that work will start soon.

The restoration will include remodeling of the chancel to make it conform to Colonial precedent, and installation of two transept galleries. One of these was built in 1720 by John Holloway as a private gallery. The north gallery was built to accommodate Negro servants of the parish. Pews of a more perfect Colonial design will be substituted for the present pews. A new organ, including parts of the present organ, will be installed above the ceiling and will be invisible. The old organ gallery in the northeast corner will be rebuilt, and the organ, made in England in 1753, will be installed there.

Dr. Hanson Honored By Swedish Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester, recently received notification of his election to the Royal Swedish Academy of Music.

Coming in the form of a citation bearing the seal of the Royal Academy, the document reads:

The Royal Swedish Academy of Music, which deems a duty and privilege to number among its members those individuals who have with unusual distinction worked in the interest of the art of music, has elected and called to membership in token of their esteem the composer, Howard Hanson, as a member of the Royal Academy, in confirmation of which this diploma has been written, signed and provided with the seal of the Royal Academy at Stockholm May 27, 1938.

In a letter accompanying the document, Dr. Hanson was informed that his Third Symphony, written in commemoration of the Swedish Tercentenary, was performed in Sweden and radiocast throughout that country through the Swedish Broadcasting Service.

South Carolina Cuts Auto Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A decline of approximately 26 per cent in traffic fatalities in South Carolina was recorded during the month of May, the monthly summary of motor vehicle accidents released by the State Highway Department discloses.

"Twenty-five persons were killed in automobile accidents, nine less than in April," Wilbur S. Smith, Traffic Engineer, reported. Approximately 218 injuries were listed.

Of the total of 270 accidents recorded, nine per cent were fatal, 43 per cent non-fatal injury accidents, and 47 per cent property damages, as compared with the April accidents, 13 per cent of which were fatal, 46 per cent non-fatal, and 41 per cent property damage accidents.

Synthetic Sugar Plant Is Started

REGENSBURG, Germany, July 8 (AP)—The cornerstone of a huge plant to produce synthetic sugar from wood by a process of hydrolization was laid here today.

Prof. Friedrich Bergius, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1931, who invented the process, attended the ceremony.

The new plant is scheduled to begin operations July 1, 1939, under Germany's four-year-plan for economic self-sufficiency. It will be capable of converting more than 10,000,000 cubic feet of waste wood into sugar annually.

Georgia Newspaper Wins N. E. A. Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ga.—The Cobb County, Ga., Times, published in Marietta, Ga., by Otis L. Brumby, is making quite a record with four awards received from the National Editorial Association in convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The awards were granted the newspaper in the weeklies class for general excellence in typography and newspaper production, excellence in use of illustrations, and as being of highest merit in the weekly newspaper field having a circulation of more than 1,000.

Cincinnati's Sound Rating Sustained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Still sound, was the verdict on this City's financial condition and government, given by the auditors who annually scrutinize accounts for the benefit of investors in municipal securities.

The accountants, representing Lazard Freres & Co., New York, could find nothing that would remove their stamp of approval on the City's credit standing and on its rating as a well governed community. Having completed their study late in May, they report that they found the city spending no more than it took in, keeping its debts to a low figure per capita, cutting its net debt burden, collecting a large percentage of its taxes, and continuing its efficient administrative practices in the same way that has won it national attention in former years.

According to the report, assessed valuation is slightly higher for this year than for 1937, gross funded debt is $5,680,000 lower than that outstanding March 31, 1937, while the self-liquidating debt has declined more than $2,500,000.

The water works, owned and operated municipally, were found to be still self-supporting, despite an operating deficit. The deficit was found to be due to a decline in receipts and an increase in expenditures—heavy debt service and capital outlays that strengthened this department. The deficit was well covered with a cash surplus from former years.

The investigators also found that the net debt burden has declined by about $3,100,000 since last year, which reduces the approximate per capita net debt burden, on the basis of the 1930 census, from $133 a year ago to $126.

The tax rate, however, showed an increase, rising from $18.88 per $1,000 of valuation in 1937 to $21.78. This was due mainly to a relief levy.

Tax collections, on the other hand, continued to show improvement to the end of 1937, with only 3.8 per cent of the real estate and public utility levy uncollected at the end of that year and only 2.1 per cent of the personal property levy uncollected.

The budget for the current fiscal year proved to be practically balanced at about $15,000,000. Receipts in the general operating fund exceeded disbursements by over $500,000, and the fund had a cash balance well over $1,000,000 at the end of the year 1937.

"We still fail to find any adverse factors worthy of notice in the Cincinnati situation," the report declared. "The City's obligations continue to warrant a high credit rating, in our opinion, in view of the City's capable and economical government, its good tax collections, its comparatively light debt burden with the substantial reduction therein during the past few years, its conservatively managed sinking fund, its low tax rate and its profitable operation of municipally-owned utilities."

Garment Union Wins in Court

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9 (AP)—Mrs. Nell Donnelly Reed, a pioneer woman industrialist, today faced a threat of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to use its "full force" to organize her women's wear plant after losing an important court battle against picketing.

Federal Judge John Caskie Collett yesterday dismissed a temporary injunction restraining the International union from picketing the $1,000,000 Donnelly Garment Co. He granted the union the right to attempt to organize the employees. He also dissolved the company's bill of complaint against the union, ruling the Federal Court had no jurisdiction in the dispute under the Norris-La Guardia Act.

Mrs. Reed and her husband, the former U. S. Senator James A. Reed, long have contended the Donnelly Company pays higher wages than the union scale, that its working conditions are better than in union plants and that its 870 employees prefer their own union to the I. L. G. W. U.

Mrs. Reed founded the cmpany 22 years ago in a small room of her home with two sewing machines and three helpers. Through the years she has sewn, been her own purchasing agent and salesman, plant director and company president. She still keeps in close touch with her employees and annually gives a big Christmas party for them and their families.

Ralph Murray, co-counsel with Mr. Reed for the company, said an appeal could be taken to the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. He said no decision would be made until he confers with Mr. Reed, who with Mrs. Reed is vacationing at their summer home at Fairview, Mich.

Maytag Mediation Pushed

NEWTON, Iowa, July 9 —Skeleton forces of pickets stood guard at the Maytag Washing Machine Company plant entrances here today, as Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel pushed "one final attempt" to arbitrate the two-month-old labor controversy between the C. I. O. union and company officials.

In invoking arbitration as provided by Iowa law, the Governor said in Des Moines he realized the findings of the Arbitration Board would not be binding upon either side, but added:

"I hope both sides will accept the findings of the Board. At least, I will have the satisfaction of knowing that every legal means to settle the dispute peaceably will be exhausted."

24 Strikers Arrested

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Twenty-four strikers and their friends were held yesterday in bail totaling $37,000 on a malicious mischief and unlawful entry charge after police forced them from the closed Sagamore Metal Goods Corporation plant in Long Island City.

Police said the prisoners entered the plant, forced Jacob Morrison, president of the company, and three office workers to remain with them and then formed barricades in an attempt to prevent the concern from moving to a new plant in Middletown, N. J.

More Strike Suits Filed

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Attorney William K. Thomas has filed 44 suits in Common Pleas Courts in the names of Massillon employees of the Republic Steel Corp., asking damages as the result of last summer's "Little Steel" strike riots.

It brought to more than 150 the number of similar suits filed here in the past three weeks against Republic, in which damages of approximately $2,600,000 are sought. Nearly half of these suits have been filed by former employees of the Massillon plant, alleging false arrest, and asking damages of more than $700,000.

Two Wounded in Strike

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9 (AP)—Gunfire that resulted in the wounding of two men increased the tenseness of New Orleans' strike-muddled labor situation today.

The shooting, first since three workers were wounded during early stages of the current teamsters' strike, occurred last night several hours after police made a new raid on headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization and arrested 86 persons.

School Facilities Reach to Shut-Ins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUYALLUP, Wash.—The public schools of this City are extending help to those pupils unable to leave their homes and get to the schoolhouses.

Describing this educational innovation by which help is given the "shut-ins" of the city, Paul B. Hannawalt, Superintendent of Schools, says that a special teacher is employed for this work who serves regularly through the year and is one of the regular staff.

"Eight boys and girls have been enrolled in this group, ranging from the first grade to high school work. The teacher grades their papers and their work. These students advance from grade to grade, although the grades are not separated as distinctly as in the regular schools."

Mr. Hannawalt says that some of the pupils are doing outstanding work along certain lines, such as oral reading and music.

Japanese Flow Into Brazilian State Is Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A persistent influx of Japanese into Brazil during the past ten years has resulted in a Japanese population of nearly 20 per cent in the large Brazilian state of Sao Paulo.

Although they occupy less than 2 per cent of the land in Sao Paulo, says Prof. Preston E. James of the University of Michigan in the current issue of The Geographical Review, Japanese farmers produce 30 per cent of all agricultural crops and 46 per cent of the rapidly increasing cotton crop. In the city of Sao Paulo itself, a new and important fruit and vegetable growing district has developed, largely in Japanese hands.

Describing the exploitation of rich Brazilian lands, Prof. James asserts that the western spread of new coffee planting in Brazil has not ceased, but that ownership of large tracts of land has given way to a flood of small landowners and squatters, many of whom are Japanese immigrants.

Georgia Gets Funds, Ending Farm 'Slums'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—To eliminate "farm slums," $1,587,507 have been allotted Georgia tenant farmers by the Federal Government. This they may borrow to buy farms of their own, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia announces. Senator Russell is Chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

It is estimated that there are about 625 tenant farmers in Georgia, who with the present borrowing facilities can purchase a farm and repay the money at 3 per cent interest over a maximum period of 40 years, according to Senator Russell. A farm in Georgia for a tenant farmer would cost about $2,500, Senator Russell said.

McCall Warrant Signed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla July 9 (AP)—Gov. Fred P. Cone signed a death warrant yesterday calling for electrocution of Franklin Pierce McCall the week of July 25 for the kidnaping of five-year-old Jimmy Cash, Jr., of Princeton, Fla. The State Pardon Board declined to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Four British Planes Do 4,300-Mile Hop

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Four British bomber-type planes today established a record for the longest nonstop flight by an organized unit when they landed at Ismailia, Egypt, from Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

An Air Ministry announcement said the planes, single-motored craft carrying no bombs or equipment, made the 4,300-mile flight in about 32 hours.

The previous record was held by the Italian air force, two of whose planes flew 3,320 miles from Dakar, French West Africa, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last January 25. A third plane was forced down at Natal, Brazil.

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President Broadens Split In Party by Appointments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—The rift between conservative and liberal Democrats was wrenched wide open in closing appointments by President Roosevelt, the full significance of which have suddenly become apparent here as protests are received from three leading Senators of the Old Guard wing.

As sharp a snub to a group of members of a party by the leader of that party has rarely been seen here, and it undoubtedly promises bitter confirmation battles in the Senate, long after the fall elections are decided. It brings, furthermore, an evidence of determination to carry on the so-called purge at a time when observers with Mr. Roosevelt's special train were weighing both the effect and the determination to carry on the fight against the conservative wing.

Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd, both conservative Democrats of Virginia, let no time elapse to announce resentment against the rejection of their own nominee for a state district judgeship, in preference for the nominee of Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr., an ardent New Dealer.

"It is perfectly well known by the two Senators from Virginia," veteran Senator Glass declared, "that the appointment of Judge Floyd Roberts was intended to be offensive to them.

"Both of the Virginia Senators have explicitly stated they will resist the confirmation of the nomination on the ground, among others, that the President disregarded their nominations."

Even more sharp and drastic was the last-minute slap administered to Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, one of the conservatives picked for the purge who fought the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan. Senator McCarran who is up for re-election this year has been supporting the Civil Aeronautics Authority Act, and the twin creation, the Air Safety Board, almost single-handed for three years. In the closing weeks of Congress, Administration Senators moved in and put through drastic alterations in the measure.

Senator McCarran had recommended at least two members of the Aeronautics Authority, and one for the Safety Board. Not only were all of these rejected, but at the same time, President Roosevelt appointed one of Senator McCarran's bitter political enemies, William S. Boyle, as Nevada District Attorney, a man with whom the Senator is reported not to be on speaking terms.

These developments carry strong weight in the belief that the unfolding purge is being carried on with vigor wherever the New Dealers feel that they have an even chance to make it effective. The development must be read in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's present political trip. The direct affront to Senators Glass and Byrd is particularly interesting because it means a fight over confirmation in the Senate long after the present election is over. The purge is to last longer than November, it appears. The Virginia political machine has largely been in the hands of the conservative Byrd faction. But in recent weeks the New Deal has thrown its support to William E. Dodd, Jr., in his fight to unseat Representative Howard W. Smith, a Byrd follower, who is a member of the important House Rules Committee.

The last-minute appointments show an apparent determination to carry the drive against conservative party members through.

This is the second stage of the purge, to deprive opponents of patronage, where candidates are not already running against them. The carelessly casual manner in which the vacancies were left to the last minute as Mr. Roosevelt departed does not soften the blow. It offers no evidence of a reconciliation, nor of a desire for one.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland who is running for re-election as an Anti-New Dealer, came into the same picture today with a denunciation of the ouster of Henry W. Webb, Maryland administrator for the Federal Housing Administration, and a Tydings appointee.

"This is a brazen, ruthless attempt to put the office on a purely political basis," he declared. "It is the method of Tammany."

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Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

drafting executive committee with the three major democracies.

The General Committee decided after informal discussions to limit all proposals for solutions to the Austro-German situation. American delegates pointed out President Roosevelt called the committee meetings to discuss this specific subject.

American Plan

The American - French - British plan would provide that the permanent organization would be free of close affiliation with existing refugee groups organized under League of Nations auspices. It would be headed by an American if Washington's permission could be obtained. James G. McDonald of New York was mentioned as possible Director of the Bureau.

Jesus Maria Yepes, delegate from Colombia, told the conference Colombia must limit immigration to agricultural workers. He said his country could not encourage migration of intellectual workers and traders, who make up the mass of refugees.

Argentina and Brazil previously had made similar discouraging statements.

Following Senor Yepes, the Chilean delegate, Garcia Oldini, announced that his country would be unable to increase its immigration quotas for either industrial or agricultural workers pending completion of technical studies already ordered.

He said any eventual immigration would have to be "in a measure which would not risk compromising the situations to which our national workers have a right."

Glider Breaks Record Again

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—The American multi-place glider distance record was broken unofficially yesterday—the second time during the ninth annual American soaring contests.

Peter Riedel, German soaring ace, piloted a two-place motorless ship 73 miles from here to Syracuse yesterday with Milton Girton, inspector of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce, as passenger.

Earlier in the meet Stanley Smith and a passenger flew to East Troy, Pa., a distance of 28 miles, to beat the official record of 23 miles, set in 1936 by Albert Slatter of California.

Smith's record must be approved by the National Aeronautical Association to become official. Riedel, because of his foreign registration, is ineligible for American record and title competition.

Two flights made during the current contests have bettered the world record for "goal flights."

Riedel said yesterday his pre-announced flight to Washington, D. C., and that of Lieut. R. M. Stanley of San Diego, Calif., were both beyond the world mark, which is held by Hanna Reitsch of Darmstadt, Germany.

Both Riedel and Stanley set out to pilot their sailplanes from Elmira to Washington—a distance of 225 air miles from Elmira—and accomplished the feat.

No records set here will become official until they are approved by ISTUS, the international society for the advancement of motorless flying.

Oldest U. S. Village

Oraibi, one of the Hopi villages in northwest Arizona, is said to be one of the oldest continually inhabited communities in the United States. It dates back to 1370.

Start of a Great Adventure

© International

The President Leaves Washington to Aid New Deal and Its Friends

Mr. Roosevelt Stands on the Rear Platform of the Special Train in the Union Station in Washington Prior to the Start Westward. He Is Between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, Wife of the Attorney General. His Trip Takes Him to California, the Southeast, and Florida

President Takes Fight to Oklahoma

(Continued from Page 1)

demolish Governor Chandler's major campaign argument, that he has balanced the state budget.

Chandler Keeps Happy

It happens to be the chief argument of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who is also seeking to come to the Senate, and the President referred specially to the New York parallel.

"Your Governor deserves due credit for getting this State on a sound financial basis," said the President blandly. "He never came to Washington and went away empty handed." The crowd roared with appreciative applause, and Governor Chandler waved his hand and grinned the grin that has earned him his nickname of "happy." But a minute later, though he kept on grinning, the knuckles of his hands were white as they clanched and unclenched over the rail in front of him.

The President then recapitulated the Federal Government's financial grants and aids to Kentucky, totaling $330,000,000 plus "several hundred million" and "incalculable millions" in additional benefits.

As for New York, the President said that his deficit of nearly $100,000,000 was caused by the failure of the Federal Government to help."

Would Do Same Again

"If I were to go back there under similar circumstances I would do the same thing again," he said amid applause and cheers.

About 40,000 persons tumultuously applauded the President at Latonia, and scores of thousands of others turned out at Louisville and Bowling Green to greet him and Senator Barkley. At the end of the day, the Senate leader was able to declare proudly but hoarsely from the rear platform microphones—an unusual privilege—"that if all the people who had turned out would only vote for him he'd win by a million."

Thus ended the Kentucky day—a day almost unique in American campaigning by reason of the intervention of a President in a state contest. It remains to be seen what its real effect on the primary will be. The President's speech was most skillfully drafted, and delivered with even greater finesse. He seems to enjoy every minute of his tour, feeling the zest of campaigning.

More than one observer wonders if the shadow of 1940 is casting itself before.

President's Covington Address

COVINGTON, Ky., July 9 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address at Latonia Race Track yesterday follows in part:

In the winter of 1932-1933, because of inaction on the part of the Federal Government, thousands of communities and many of the states of the nation were facing bankruptcy. And as Governor of New York for four years, because I could get no assistance from Washington, I had been compelled with the approval of my State Legislature to care for the human needs of tens of thousands of the citizens of that state. Because I could get no assistance from Washington, I was compelled to create state deficits—to put the State Treasury into the "red"—in order to feed the destitute and give work to the unemployed; in order to care for the thousands of people who had become dependent on the State for food and shelter.

And, when I left Albany, the deficit of the State of New York was nearly a hundred million dollars.

In the six years that have intervened, many of our states, because of that help from the National Government have got back into the "black" again—my own State of New York—and your own State of Kentucky among them. And I am heartily glad of it. Your Governor, my Governor, and a good many other Governors are able to go before their people and announce proudly that they have balanced budgets. . . .

It has taken courage for the Federal Government to go into the "red" to help state and local governments get out of the "red" or stay out of the "red." But it has been worth it.

Gives Chandler Credit

Your Governor deserves due credit for getting this State on a sound financial basis. He never came to Washington and went away empty-handed. And I say to him, and I say to you, that I have considered him and do considered him a friend of mine and that I think he had done a good job as the Chief Executive of his State.

At the same time, I have no hesitation in saying certain things in the presence of Alben Barkley. . . .

I want to make it definite and clear to you that I am not interfering in any shape, manner or form in the primary campaign in Kentucky. I do not reside in this State—you do. You have the absolute right to vote for any candidate in accordance with the dictates of your conscience. No outside source ought to drag on you.

Nevertheless, I have a clear right to tell you certain facts relating to the National Government and national problems which I believe to be true. . . . We in this country operate principally through what we call the party system because we believe that party responsibility eliminates a large part of the confusion which would result from a complete lack of party leadership. That leadership is necessary not only in the executive branch of the Federal Government but in the two houses of the Congress of the Federal Government.

Would Make Good Senator

I have no doubt that Governor Chandler would make a good Senator from Kentucky—but I think he would be the first to acknowledge that as a very junior member of the Senate, it would take him many, many years to match the national knowledge, the experience and the acknowledged leadership in the affairs of our nation of that son of Kentucky, of whom the whole Nation is proud, Alben Barkley.

One word more. You have heard charges and counter-charges of the use of political influence exerted on primary voters. Charges have been bandied back and forth that employees of the Federal Government and workers on relief are being directed how to vote. You have heard charges that state employees—people on the state pay roll and their friends are being directed how to vote.

Let me assure you that it is contrary to direct and forceful orders from Washington for any Federal Government employee to tell those under them how to vote and I trust that the same rule applies to those who work for or under the State of Kentucky.

Personally, I am not greatly disturbed by these stories because I have an old-fashioned idea that the voters of Kentucky, no matter whom they employ or by whom they are employed, are going to vote their own personal convictions on primary day. That is as it should be.

President at Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in his rear platform speech here:

This is the first chance that I have had to come to Louisville since the great flood of last year, and first of all, I want to congratulate you and also the citizens of other communities who suffered so greatly from that flood. I want to thank you for the firm courage and the fine spirit with which you met that disaster. . . .

Flood prevention pays. It pays even if the Federal Government has to create a temporary deficit by borrowing money for flood prevention work at this time.

On one of our great national watersheds, for example, before the Federal Government stepped in with planning and with work, the average loss of property in a given year ran as high as $25,000,000. Think of that. Just property alone, $25,000,000 a year, without counting the toll of human lives. Twenty-five millions of property damage to crops, to homes, to industrial plants, to highways and railroads.

It seems to me that as a matter of practical business sense, it is well worth our while to spend, yes, two or three hundred million dollars on a watershed of that kind if thereby, for all time, we can eliminate an annual loss of $25,000,000 a year. . . .

It is another proof of the necessity of planning, and a lot of people laugh about all the planning that we are doing in Washington. In the long run, taking just flood prevention as one of many examples—in the long run, we will save hundreds of millions of dollars by planning for the future.

'Paddy's Market' Loses Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The pail of green corn over a red charcoal fire, so long a sidewalk institution here, today is legally consigned to the city's memories. "Paddy's Market" has lost its plea before the Court of Appeals to force William Fellowes Morgan, Commissioner of Markets, to renew the licenses of some 120 pushcart operators on certain New York City streets.

The itinerant pushcart retailer, sedentary descendant of the old Yankee peddler, is outlawed as a result of the court's decision upholding the city's ordinance against this peanut-stand competition with the great retail forces of the city. Commissioner Morgan promptly announced he would still issue licenses for food and flower peddlers, although on a much restricted basis.

No longer can the boys and girls of the East and West Sides scent the open-air hot dog vendor—his wares must be glassed in. "Baked sweets" whose odors were a part of the spicy autumn smells of New York can no longer be cooked on the streets in ambulatory ovens. The clam wagon must go and the peddler with pretzels for sale must wrap each whorl and loop from the city dust.

Questions of sanitation, traffic and the preservation of settled retailers have combined to hit this blow at New York City's business nomads. Sentiment for the flavor or a New York that is rapidly passing did not prevail to preserve the remnants of peripatetic individualism. The Lincoln Tunnel magnetized city traffic toward Ninth Avenue, the capital of "Paddy's Market," and the accelerated tempo of change fussed and fumed at the presence of the peddlers.

Under the new edicts Mr. Morgan declared that some 15,000 peddlers will have to take out licenses. William H. Smith brought the action which vainly sought to compel the issuance of licenses on the old basis to "Paddy's" peddlers.

Bullitt Urges 'World Morality'

REIMS, France, July 8 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt delivered an attack today on "certain nations" who resort to "murder of defenseless men, women, and children" and "employ such crimes as instruments of their national policy."

The Ambassador named no countries. He spoke at Reims City Hall, where he was made an honorary citizen.

The Ambassador asserted "there are materials present from which to rebuild international morality."

"Not alone France, England, and all the countries of America," he declared, "but also a host of nations are eager to live as good neighbors.

"There is a calm courage and understanding of the unity of the human race not only in France but in many other countries which, like France, are devoted to liberty and peace."

Of bombings of civilians, he said: "Only twenty years ago the murder of defenseless men, women, and children by armed men sent a shudder of horror throughout the world. Since 1918, the decay of international morality has been so rapid that today certain nations are not ashamed to employ such crimes as instruments of national policy.

"Without international morality, as without national morality, there can be no human life worth living."

Ambassador Bullitt's reception opened celebrations whose climax, Sunday, will be inauguration of the rebuilt Reims Cathedral, ruined during the World War and reconstructed largely with funds given by John D. Rockefeller.

J. Roosevelt Retort In Collier's Aug. 27

ROCHESTER, Minn. (AP)—James Roosevelt, son and Secretary of President Roosevelt, will answer statements relative to his income from an insurance business, published in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, it was announced here July 7.

The President's son will make his reply in an article in Collier's, scheduled for the issue of August 27, said Walter Davenport, political writer for Collier's.

Growth in Trade Aids Americas' North-South Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

India have had an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to confront and solve their national problems under the limitations of their new constitution made effective last year.

A plea for the resumption of international trade on a large scale was made by Dr. Papi, who said that this is the only hope of peace which the wealthiest and most powerful nations of the world can offer with any assurance.

Industrialization in South

Dr. Dye said the increasing industrialization of the South made the question of trade with Latin America enter intimately into the lives of Virginians and people of other Southern States.

"Last year Latin America took about one-fifth of our total exports and supplied a slightly larger proportion of our total imports," said Dr. Dye, but he warned that there is danger of overestimating the immediate possibilities of the 20 Latin republics as markets.

"It is well to keep in mind that Latin America now embraces only 6 per cent of the population of the globe, and participates in about 7½ per cent of the total aggregate international trade of all nations. At the same time there are various forces tending to strengthen the North-South axis. Slowly but surely the North-South axis is being built."

Improvement in transportation and communication facilities have prepared the way for a broader trade and cultural exchange between the American peoples, Dr. Dye continued.

The United States supplies about one-third of the Latin American imports and takes about one-third of their aggregate exports. This trade exceeds the combined value of trade with Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan, said Dr. Dye, but he cautioned against resting on these laurels, despite the favorable showing.

International Finance

Dr. Cumberland voiced the opinion that international finance should be judged by the same standards as domestic enterprises. "Foreign loans and investments should be directed to proper objectives and should be handled according to the rules of business and not as political weapons.

"Thus, when international finance is subjected to analytical scrutiny, rather than approached emotionally, it emerges as neither an engine of evil nor as an angel of light. Like other economic activities, it involves dangers and difficulties if badly conceived or improperly executed. Abuses have occurred, and some of these abuses have contributed to international ill will. On the favorable side, foreign loans and investments, as well as foreign trade, have made an outstanding contribution toward advancing the economic welfare of the world as a whole. Borrowing countries, as well as those which furnish loan capital, have shared in this improvement."

James H. R. Cronwell, economist, author and member of the New Jersey State Welfare Board, asserted that society must safeguard its citizens by controlling economic forces which precipitate "these tragic paradoxes of want in the midst of plenty."

He asserted the "soundest and most effective way" to find increased markets at home and abroad "is to remove or reduce the excessive and economically unjustifiable trade barriers which since 1929 have been disastrously blocking the trade highways of the world.

"Under present-day conditions," he added, "the most practical way to achieve this is by a series of agreements with individual countries to bargain down excessive trade barriers and reciprocally to guarantee each other's trade against discrimination."

Small Businessmen Plan

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9 (AP)—Steps toward uniting all small businessmen of the Nation into one organization were taken yesterday at a conference held in connection with the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

Representatives from several states named a committee to invite all national, regional, and local associations of smaller business to send delegates to a meeting to be held before Sept. 15 for the purpose of forming a federation of all smaller business associations.

Begin Deepening Columbia Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—Work of deepening the Columbia River channel from Vancouver, Wash., to Bonneville dam will begin early in August, according to an announcement just released by the North Pacific office of the Army engineers. Congressional allotment of $630,800 assured the start of the work this year.

The project, a two-year improvement program, provides for a channel deep enough to permit safe passage of ocean-going vessels between the port of Vancouver and the ship locks at the dam. The channel is to be a minimum of 300 feet in width and a low-water depth of 27 feet.

Money allotted will care for only the first part of the program which will dredge 38.8 miles of the river at a total cost of $2,650,000.

Administrative Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—For every $9.37 the Agriculture Department paid farmers to comply with 1936 farm programs, $1 was required for administrative expenses. The Department in a financial report listed administrative expenses at $40,108,240. Payments to 3,961,586 co-operating farmers totaled $376,097,826.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

District Attorney Lindsay R. Henry told the jury.

At Yaphank, Long Island, Bundesführer Fritz Kuhn led 9,000 German-Americans in celebrating the Fourth of July. He rededicated the Bund to "a free and independent America."

At Rochester, N. Y., German and Austrian war veterans dropped the word "bund" from the name of their organization in order to avoid the stigma of pro-Naziism.

* * *

Fascists in Canada

Canada's first national convention of Fascists met secretly at Kingston, Ont., and staged a mass meeting in Toronto. Its aim is to establish a corporate state in Canada, wipe out the party system, and redistribute wealth.

Adrien Arcand was elected National Leader of the National Unity Party of Canada, just formed to replace scattered Fascist groups.

R. B. Bennett, retiring head of the Canadian Conservatives, urged Canada to resist Fascism at home and abroad. Dr. Robert J. Manion, Minister of Railways, succeeds Mr. Bennett as Conservative leader.

Canada's Eighteenth Parliament leaves a legislative record designed to aid recovery through Governmental loans to the building industry. The public works program stresses conservation and the development of natural resources.

* * *

Other Fascists

In Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, parliamentary deputies affirm that a systematic campaign is under way to establish provinces of German National Socialists or Italian Fascists in South America.

Berlin papers blame the United States for inciting Brazil to anti-Nazi policies. Thousands of Germans, Italians, and Poles are preparing to leave Brazil, according to the Berliner Tageblatt.

In Hungary, the Nazi Ferenc Szalasi who aspired to be a Hungarian Hitler has been sent to prison for three years. The charge is "incitement," a mild term for illegal activities against the Government.

Italy forbids its publishers to print translations of foreign books by Jewish authors. Existing stocks are to be sold privately. Italy denies being anti-Semitic. These are the first positive steps taken against Jews, although their power has been limited by indirect means.

* * *

President Campaigning?

The zest of western campaigning was unmistakable in President Roosevelt's manner and speeches as he sped across Ohio, Kentucky, and Oklahoma on his summer tour.

Some Presidents have traveled extensively while in office. Taft set a record for his day. Presidents naturally are heads of their parties, and so cannot remain entirely aloof from political campaigns in their mid-terms. Mr. Roosevelt this week plunged into the center of several primary campaigns.

He defended his entrance into the arena of State politics, while denying any intent to dictate how votes should be cast.

* * *

Meanwhile the Democratic "purge" appears far from effective. Nine Democratic Senators marked up for elimination because of their opposition to Administration policies are still in the running after open intervention by New Dealers, including James Roosevelt, Postmaster General Farley, and the President himself.

* * *

Garner and Landon

Vice-President Garner has n intention of running for a third term in that office, his friends disclose. Mr. Garner has stood for more conservative Democracy, and his action is seen as a hint to Mr. Roosevelt, who is believed not entirely averse to running for a third term.

Alfred M. Landon in a nation-wide radio talk from Council Bluffs, Iowa, blamed Roosevelt policies for the recent trade decline. It is the first in a series of Landon speeches for the coming congressional campaign.

* * *

The Federated Chapters of the Henry George Fellowship prepares to enter politics with the single-tax program in opposition to Fascists and Communists.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Labor: U. S. delegation in London digs into study of British labor laws. Secretary Perkins, on way home from Geneva, decides to spend week helping the commission. A ruling by the NLRB in a Harlan, Ky. case gives union organizers access to company property. The Labor Board reports successful handling of 11,180 disputes in three years.

Governor Lehman of New York reports balanced budget and $6,500,000 cash surplus. It is the first balance since Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt left a $100,000,000 deficit in 1933. On tour, President Roosevelt blames Federal inactivity for his State deficit, and says Federal activity has made possible the Lehman balance. Others say the balance is a matter of bookkeeping.

Business continues to gain in the United States. Eastern railroads are permitted to raise coach fares 25 per cent. President Roosevelt declares the South is America's most urgent economic problem.

N. Y. City Offers Playgrounds For 200,000 Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City's playgrounds this year have a triple purpose—recreation, removal of children from streets to safe play areas, and education combined with fun. It is the most ambitious program yet sponsored by the Board of Education, and will go forward under the auspices of its bureau of recreational and community activities, headed by Mark A. McCloskey, with facilities for 200,000 children daily.

Children from 6 to 16 years old have 401 playgrounds, 39 swimming pools, 41 play schools, 22 high school athletic fields and other play centers to choose from, but adults are not neglected, for 100 "twilight playfields" have been opened primarily for them.

A staff of 3,000 teachers, half of then employed by the Works Progress Administration and the rest supplied by the city, will direct the children's play hours into constructive endeavor.

Slides, swings and sand boxes, although still present, have given way this season to more individual modes of expression, for children will also find paints, blocks and rhythm instruments at the center.

"It is our hope," Mr. McCloskey said, "to encourage the children to seek out those playground activities in which they are interested and to devote as much of their time to them as they want. However, it will be the teacher's job to see that they do not devote too much time to the individualized recreational activities to the neglect of other important activities."

One of the favorite haunts of very young West Side slum children is the Tot-lot, in West Forty-ninth Street, for youngsters up to the height of three feet six inches. Entrance is through a keyhole cut to these dimensions, for only children who can walk upright through the aperture are admitted to the playground which is sponsored by the Boys' Athletic League. The "Three Bears," a camping scene and a panorama of a circus, decorate the inside boards of the fence enclosing the area.

Maytag Strike Spurs Order Plea

NEWTON, Iowa, July 8 (AP)—While Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel stood pat on his assertion he would declare martial law only for the "benefit of the public," a picked group of Jasper County business men and farmers sought today to organize 1,000 deputy sheriffs to "restore and maintain law and order" in connection with the two-month-old Maytag Company labor controversy here.

"If I take over law enforcement in Newton, I will, under no circumstances, do so to open the Maytag plant for the benefit of the company or the C. I. O. union," the Governor announced in Des Moines.

The Governor's announcement came shortly after the 40 business men and farmers made public their resolution about the deputy sheriffs.

Sheriff Shields, informed of the group's action, said:

"We simply do not have a large enough force of law enforcement officers to cope with the situation. I'm of the opinion I'll follow the recommendation of the farmers and business men."

Three Maytag C. I. O. union officials, meanwhile, were cited for contempt of Jasper County District Court.

Diesel Experiments

The German State Railways are experimenting with an improved type Diesel-electric passenger train which develops an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
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Bank here in person or by mail
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FLOWERS BY WIRE
sent anywhere —any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street Boston

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Arithmetic for 3-Year-Olds—Home Games With Tots

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Summer for the Two-to-Six Tots Can Include Number Work

Reading Demands Specially Trained Teaching; But If Your Babe Wants to Count He Can Learn a Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children between four and a half and six years old often appreciate purely intellectual amusements if they are not accompanied by any feeling of compulsion. Two unusually mischievous and destructive five-year-olds, for example, became reformed characters after their introduction to number work, and in another family the troublesome hour preceding supper was changed into a period of peace and harmony by the introduction of letters.

It is agreed that many children do spurt in intellectual desires about this period, and yet they are still accorded nursery school treatment. It is also agreed that a spontaneous interest in numbers precedes a comparable interest in reading by nearly a year. Moreover, premature reading may injure the child's later facility in reading—the teaching of reading has advanced greatly in the last few years due to special study. Early number work, however, if sugar-coated, does not demand trained pedagogical skill—in fact, the child who has played number games at home usually carries over his superiority in arithmetic as far as the second or third grade.

In starting a four-year-old child on counting, one should not teach the child the names of numbers beyond his ability to count individual objects accurately. Many a three-year-old can name the numbers up to twenty, but when he tries to count twenty marbles, he is lost. There are many chances to count small numbers during the day. How many people are there at the breakfast table? Count the glasses of milk, the number of arms and legs, the chairs, the pictures, and so on. Most small children, if they are at all ready for this type of amusement, find counting a great pleasure.

After the child can count accurately, it is time to introduce one or two simple games—all of this, of course, only if the child is ready and eager for it himself. One such game in our family is called "Spot." Take twenty heavy cards and make small circles on them about the size of a nickel (four cards of ones, four cards of twos, and so on up to five). The circles are placed in the standard domino formation and colored. Shuffle the cards and divide evenly among the players. The individual packs are laid face down, and then the players take turns laying one card at a time face up. When two identical cards appear, the first player to call Spot takes both packs. The player who gets all his opponent's cards wins. Spot cards can be made easily up to six, but after that it is difficult to arrange the circles. (Domino arrangement is good.) This type of game helps children to recognize small numbers instantaneously, and it is surprising how proficient they soon become and how eagerly they play.

Matching Cards to Squares

For another excellent, thoroughly elementary game take the back of a cardboard dress box or a sheet of bristol board, and rule it plainly into squares about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Number alternate squares up to five as a start. Make a couple of dozen small cards also numbered up to five to be matched to the numbers on the large board. Two children can play this, or an adult can hold up the cards for one child to place. Never introduce a new number until the old numbers are thoroughly mastered. The special advantage of this game is that it can become very complicated as the child's knowledge increases; I have seen boards that go up to one hundred and which tax even a six-year-old's ability in numbers.

There are several adult games which can be adapted for small children, the most obvious of which are dominoes and parchesi. For five-year-olds the dominoes should be the largest available. Occasionally it is even possible to find them about four inches long, and if they can be bought in this size it is a wise purchase for the sake of the very little child's eyes. In playing dominoes with this age of child matching is all that is required.

A Simple Race Around the Board

For parchesi games buy large dice. To make a board more suitable for hasty beginners than the usual parchesi board, paint a rambling path of steps an inch long and two inches wide leading to a house or a garage on a four-foot square of oilcloth. As soon as the child has learned to move his counters accurately he can be promoted to the various parchesi-like games for children which are on the market. Children think it more fun to move animals or small men around than a dull counter, and it is a rather advanced five-year-old who can understand real parchesi rules; usually a simple race around the board is all that is required.

For other number amusements a ruler or yardstick has kept many a boisterous little boy or girl quiet for hours on end. Another mother plays several games of slapjack with her five-year-old son every day at the child's request. It is a slapjack in which the pairs are slapped as well as the jacks, and she has found that in her absence the child loves to arrange the playing cards according to suit and number.

A Natural Consequence

Addition is a natural consequence of sound knowledge of simple counting. Dominoes which are large enough to be seen easily are a great stimulus in this direction. The child who has counted four on one side of a domino and three on the other together and separately a hundred times for his own amusement soon is likely to come out with the spontaneous discovery that three and four are seven. When playing games with two dice it is a good plan to ask the child, first, what the two numbers are. He will probably say six and two without hesitation, but when it comes to adding the total he will start from scratch and count each individual dot. To improve his adding, urge him to cover the large number with his hand, saying, "That is six; now count the other two—seven, eight—eight in all."

In the winter the kindergarten presumably takes charge of the five-year-old's intellectual development. In the summer this responsibility falls on the parent. Because the need is not obvious, it is often neglected, but it is one of the opportunities of a mother who wishes to give her child a truly worthwhile summer.

Barbara B. Paine

This series of six articles has run on consecutive Saturdays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Learning to Take Turns

One of the most valuable lessons in human life is learning to take turns. It demands a sense of fairness, a trained observation and control, social consciousness, patience, unselfishness, and other qualities needed in harmonious human living. Nursery schools have seized their excellent opportunities for teaching this and other social lessons. Indeed, if for no other reason than this, the nursery school would be a valuable experience for almost any little child. So it is important, in such a case, not to have a velocipede for everyone, not to have junglegyms enough to go around. These little girls who are learning consideration through sharing their toys are at the Principia Nursery School, St. Louis, Mo.

Choosing Suitable Movies for Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Michigan

The Parent

Dear Editor:

Some time ago this column brought up the subject of "movies" for the children and how the parents had met the problems pertaining thereto.

This brought back to my mind an experience we had years ago after allowing the smallest boy, then about three, to attend an afternoon movie with the older children. This was a lesson to all of us and perhaps made us more critical of the shows attended than others might be. He saw a picture of a giant stabbing a small boy. This he tried out on a small sister a few days later although with no blood shed and apparently from an idea of acting a part as there was no display or provocation as far as temper was concerned. We asked him why he did it. His answer was: "That's what the big man did" in the movie. So we made a very dramatic moment of the whole affair and talked over how often some impressions which were not nice followed after witnessing certain pictures. We did not allow him to attend shows for some time feeling that it was best not, neither did he ask to go and when he did he showed little interest in pictures till he was in Junior High.

Following this incident, the children always looked at the Sunday papers, which usually carry a brief review of pictures of the week, and talked over whether they might be good pictures. I never encouraged "weekly" movies, not feeling that it is necessary for children to be so constantly amused.

Upon returning from the movies, the children would come into the kitchen while I was preparing the evening meal and give some of the high spots of the pictures they had seen.

I found that the oldest girl's interest was very much in the dresses and styles of the actors and actresses and as she grew older, many times she would come home and make over a dress or alter one after a style she had studied in the show. This was a great help to her after she was married. The oldest boy was most enthusiastic over horses and never failed to give full accounts of the beautiful scenery which generally is found in such pictures. The youngest, who is now in high school, has found that pictures with planes are his greatest interest. He builds model planes at home and enjoys the pictures with stunting planes most.

I have always carefully followed the reviews and any articles that I could find when films were being made, and this is a great aid in helping the children to pick good movies. I think it is up to some of us who perhaps have had the time to look into this to try to help other mothers. Some mothers are employed or for some other reason do not have time to look into these matters. Many times other children come here and ask which movie the children are going to and gladly go along to any they suggest. If we can guide our own they in turn will help their companions to make wise choice.

Although my own are grown, I take care of small children for other mothers and so retain an active interest in the present day problems of children. (Mrs.) V. A. P.

* * *

Punctuality

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I remember reading a request once in the Parent Column for recommendations to help children to become more punctual. It is hoped that our method may be helpful to others.

One winter it was necessary for our three children, ten, nine and five, to be ready for school each morning at 8 o'clock. We began by deciding on a rising hour which was set for 6:30. The morning preparations were separated into duties to be done at certain times. For instance, they were to be at the breakfast table at 7 o'clock. At 7:20, one daughter's hair was to be combed and and 7:30 the other one's. At a quarter to eight, wraps and books were to be assembled in the hall, and at five minutes of eight the last glove was being pulled on and they were leaving for the bus which tooted promptly at 8 o'clock.

By checking the allotted duties at their specified times, the children learned to get completely ready in a leisurely, unhurried, orderly fashion and there was no mad scramble at the last minute.

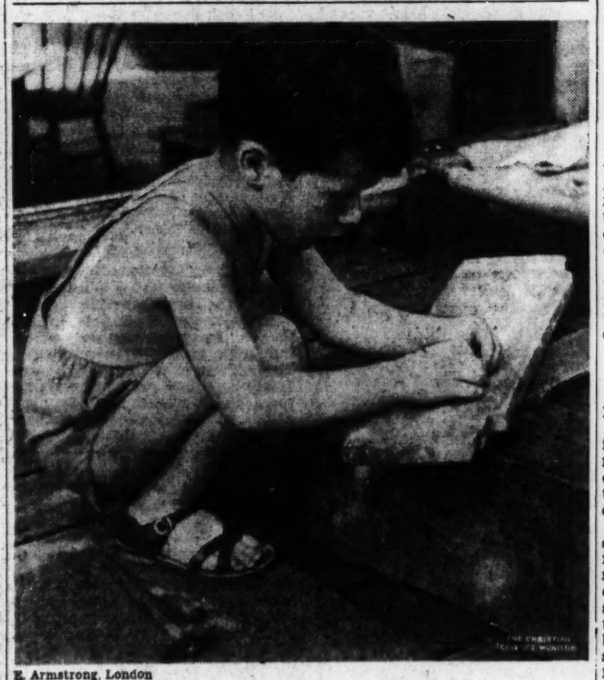
With best wishes for the continuance of this column which has brought many helpful recommendations to me. (Mrs.) C. B.

A Saturday Column

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.



E. Armstrong, London

A Youthful Carpenter

Give a little child a few simple, sturdy tools, some boards, and a few nails, and he will learn a lot on a summer's day. This little fellow is at the Chelsea Open-Air Nursery School, London. At this and other nursery schools very little children are taught to use their hands. This young man is evidently deeply interested in his carpentery adventures.

Alabama School Band Makes Its Own Instruments—Plays Them, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Alabama

Making one's musical instrument as well as playing on it is an accomplishment of members of the Rhythm Band of the B. M. Allen School, Jefferson County, Alabama. The band consists of 30 youngsters from the lower grades, with a third grade pupil, Inez Gwin, as director.

Oatmeal boxes, lard-can tops, ricks, sandpaper, horseshoes and nails. No, this isn't a recital of what Mother Goose says little boys are made of, but some of the materials that go into the construction of musical instruments for the Rhythm Band. An oatmeal box makes an excellent drum. So also does a piece of automobile innertube stretched across a sand bucket. Tinkling cymbals are lard-can tops with spools adjoined for handles. Boxes containing rocks make good rattlers. Ring the bells; that is done by striking nails against horseshoes. Imitate the wind whispering through the trees; easy enough by rubbing together blocks covered with sandpaper, while rhythm sticks beat out the harmony.

The band is divided into eight sections. The "songaphone" group carries the melody as does also the piano accompaniment. In some numbers the children sing the words while keeping the rhythm with their instruments.

"The Rhythm Band wasn't exactly a project in ingenuity," declared Mrs. Vivian Ganus Burchfield, music teacher at the B. M. Allen School. "The fact was we didn't have any money to buy instruments, so the only thing we could do was to improvise 'homemade,' or rather 'schoolmade,' ones. The instruments were all made by the youngsters in their classrooms. We tried to have every child play the instrument best suited to his ability, although some of the children can perform on several equally well."

It turned out that the Rhythm Band makes delightful music and not, as might have been expected, a bedlam of noise. The fame of the Band spread beyond the county school and the youngsters came up to Birmingham for a premiere concert, entertaining the Jefferson County teachers at a session in the Auditorium of Phillips High School. The Band has a repertoire of about a dozen pieces that it can play on demand. A favorite number is "The Little Old Worm with the Thousand Legs."

German Film Academy

Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda in Germany, recently laid the foundation stone of the German Film Academy near Berlin. The new Academy is to become the cultural center of the industry, having three departments devoted to teaching and research in acting, direction, and photography and sound.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

David and His Mother, Inc.

Successful Partners in a Worthwhile Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

David returned from a visit with some relatives, joyous and happy. He had had a grand time. The five relatives had done everything possible to make him happy, and had enjoyed his company. Not that they had indulged him; David always had to be loving and obedient and the loving firmness expressed in that home gave him a sense of security.

During the first half hour at home, baby sister approached and playfully tumbled his toys about. Big brother objected. He forgot his love and admiration for the baby and thought only of himself and started to fuss and fret until he became very cross and irritable.

"Why," thought his mother, "does he always act this way when he comes home from a visit?"

Talking It Over

As the mother went in to talk it over with the little fellow, she felt sure there was an answer to the problem and that she would be able to see it. He admitted that he was glad to be home, and that he loved his baby, but out popped the remark, "You never play with me." Immediately his mother knew this was the cause of the disturbance, although it was not wholly true that she never played with him.

She reminded him of the many times she had played with him and worked with him with his tools. His interruptions and requests to "look at this," "help me do this," "hold this while I fix it," "see if this is all right," had been numerous, and she reminded him of those. Each time she mentioned anything, he said thoughtfully, "Yes." Soon he said, "Yes, you do play with me."

Later, while preparing dinner together, David's mother had an opportunity to present a plan that had occurred to her. So, while he helped her make his favorite dessert, she suggested that they could be partners.

Immediately he was interested. "What are partners?" he asked eagerly.

"Partners work together, share and help each other," his mother explained. "Good partners are always unselfish, kind, loving, and honest." And a few moments later, she added, "Partners are usually in some kind of business such as the grocery business, or the hardware business."

"Or the milk business, or bread business," suggested David with interest.

Choosing Field Of Enterprise

"What could our business be?" asked his mother.

"Let's see—'helping business,' or 'cooking business,'" he ventured thoughtfully. "It's got to be a good business," he stated emphatically. "How about 'good thoughts'?"

"We might call it the 'loving business,' since all of those things are included in the word love."

"Yes, that's the name all right," shouted the enthusiastic partner, in a tone of voice that meant—you've got something there.

And with that as a beginning they set up a business which is flourishing now.

Frequently there are questions: "Do partners do that, Mother?"

"Is it loving?" his mother will say, letting him think it over.

Each time he makes his own decision. If it is affirmative he joyously and importantly continues. If negative, he stops, sometimes quickly, sometimes with much hesitation. At such times, his mother explains, it would be easier, for the moment, to decide for him; something tries to make him push the responsibility of the decision upon mother. A little discussion then follows as to what their business really is, reminding each other of the unfailing qualities of good that they are "selling." Then David often ends the discussion with the remark, "Partners don't do that."

The four-year-old is not the only partner who is being helped by this new business, according to the mother. She has been able to make the home happier. Tasks that seemed tiresome have been done quickly with the joy of anticipating a happy play time together. They have learned that working together at the right time eliminates many unnecessary interruptions and leaves time for play and trips.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
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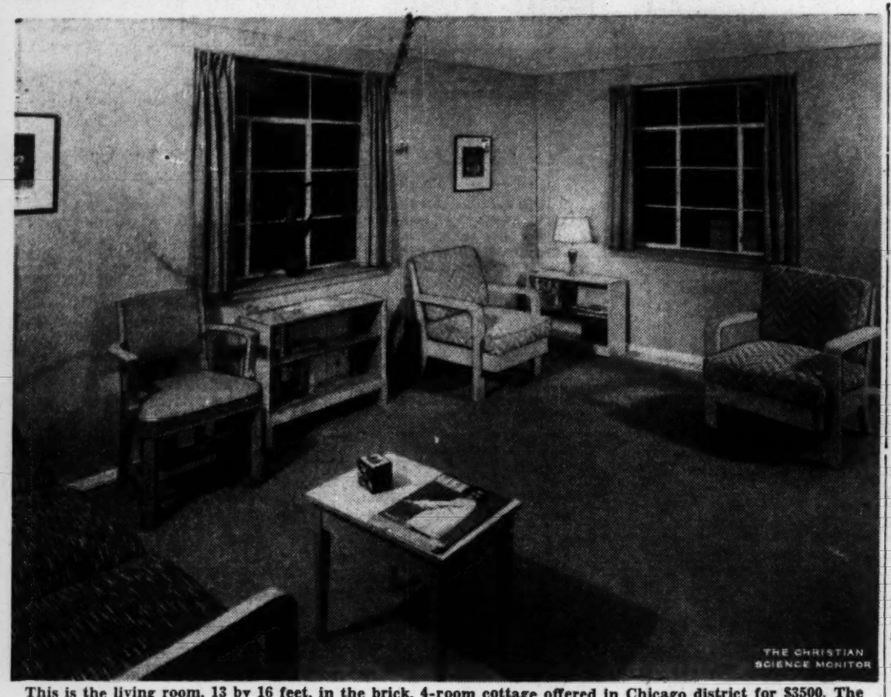
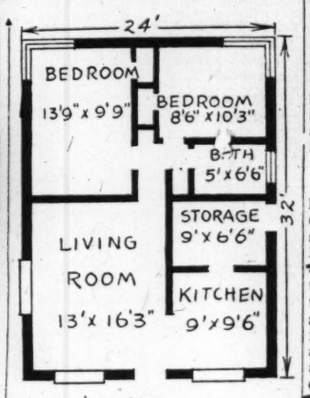


This is the living room, 13 by 16 feet, in the brick, 4-room cottage offered in Chicago district for $3500. The blonde birch furniture was designed by the Farm Security Administration, the chair fabrics being brown and beige. Draperies are green with fine red line, matching the window sills and jambs. Walls are olive-gray; ceiling, off-white; all-over rug, beige

This brick four-room house measures 32 by 24 feet and appeared like this at the last National House and Garden Exposition in Chicago. It costs about $3,500 in Chicago, but less in some other areas, it is claimed



Costs Nearly $1,000 Per Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The prospective owner does not employ an architect, does not shop around for building materials or choose doors and windows. Once he has made the purchase, all of these details are taken care of—and probably with less expense because bought in larger quantities by the builder.

Thus a little four-room brick house, although not pre-fabricated, can be purchased in one business transaction, the customer just arranging to buy the home as he would a tailored suit of clothes. He leaves his order, and soon the contractor arrives, and before long the house begins to rise on his vacant lot.

This method of building and financing very small homes for low-income families has been inaugurated by Arthur Bohnen, Inc., Chicago. This one is in the southeast side of the city where a little colony is planned, all built by the same company but of varying sizes and shapes. Similar houses designed in the same manner are planned for the near-by towns of Elmhurst, Whiting, Downers Grove, Des Plaines, and Cicero. Moreover, builders in Quincy, Ill., and in a few other states are contemplating using the same plans, employing local workmen and materials.

Furniture made after designs by the Farm Security Administration is available to go with the house. It is of modern type and enhances the simplicity of the little home far more than the average furniture a family might bring along. The house itself, if constructed in Chicago, costs about $3,500, but in some other areas it could be built for as low as $2,750, it is estimated. An additional $750 pays for the gas stove, gas refrigerator, and furniture, including beds, chairs, carpets, draperies and so on.

A large number of people inspected the house as it was set up at the National House and Garden Exposition in Chicago recently. The front door opened directly into the living room where the furnishings were all placed ready for family use. The floor was covered with broad felt beige carpeting. The walls were olive gray, the ceiling off-white, and the furniture of blonde birch. Fabrics for the chairs were brown and beige. The woodwork was white, and for a dash of color the window sill and jambs were painted a flaming red.

The small bedroom was provided with a double decker bed for the children, leaving plenty of room for the writing table and chest of drawers. The larger bedroom was fitted with twin beds and two other pieces of furniture, all made after the same modern style.

An Architect's Problems

In developing the floor plan of the little house the designer took into consideration the better living facilities for the family activities of cooking, dining, sleeping, laundering, chores, play, and so on, and attempted to produce a small house which would be better than a mere large one on a small scale.

Sleeping rooms and bathroom are somewhat separated from the rest of the plan and yet are easily accessible from the front of the home. Space for the service functions like cooking, washing, heating are in the other part. Mr. Bohnen claims that the plan can be rotated or turned about within the walls, permitting the proper relationship of room to room, to the street, and to sunshine.

Upkeep of this home is expected to be low. Brick walls, for instance, will not require painting. The plumbing is quite accessible for repair. Economies were effected by making the roof do part duty as a ceiling, by making chamfered corners and by having the windows go to the ceiling so that no lintels are necessary. The base boards are made of one piece instead of the usual two. Any one of these items might mean only a small fraction of saving in building costs, but the total amounts to an appreciable sum, Mr. Bohnen pointed out.

Under the Floor

There is no basement in the house, but the concrete foundation extends below the frost line, to give adequate support to the structure. Below the floor level, a concrete slab provides a shallow chamber through which air of the heating unit circulates. A gas-fired small air-circulating heating system eliminates the handling of fuel and ashes, is automatically controlled, and costs about $60 per year to operate, it is said.

If the house is built with the help of the Federal Housing Administration it will cost $22.22 per month including the insurance after an original down payment of 10 per cent is made. Adding the heat per month, $5.50; gas, $3; electricity, $2.50; tax, $6.60, to the basic $22.22, and we have a total of just under $40 as the amount required to carry this four-room house. **M. R. Z.**

For Summer Lounging

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Porch and lawn "gliders" are becoming more and more like a piece of indoor furniture. Far from being solely for summer days' lounging, they now have separate cushions and springs for each of three persons, so that one person's movements do not disturb the others. Specially constructed arms have also been provided, including a pillow rest which makes the glider convertible into a couch bed for hot summer evenings.

Wistaria and Blue

An unusual but lovely color combination for a bedroom is wistaria and blue. Around the edge of a soft wistaria toned rug, a painted border of deep blue is effective. For the walls, dull blue. Classic or modern furniture, painted white, is suitable for such a room.

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Evolution of English Chairs

By Frank Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

First-class displays of English and French furniture are common features of the London season. This year, for the first time, the evolution of the chair was the subject of the specially arranged exhibition at the St. James's Street galleries of M. Harris & Sons, the proceeds of which were given to Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

There were on view no less than one hundred and fifty examples of the best English craftsmanship and the various types that were in fashion during about 300 years which were gathered together from many sources. The earliest piece was a three-legged, roughly-turned chair of yew-tree wood, of the 1500's; the latest, a rosewood chair with a caned seat of the early 1800's. Between these two extremes it was possible to pick one's way with accuracy, noting the gradual changes brought about every decade or so.

A field so well known as that of the chairmaker, would seem at first thought might hold few surprises, and yet uncommon things are still to be found. One example was a chair of about 1650, which had several unusual features. In its way, it was a romantic discovery, for when it was bought at a sale a few months ago, it was covered with leather and catalogued as Dutch.

Unique Back

Actually, it is typically English, but if the framework is of a familiar shape, the back covering is not. When the leather was taken off, there appeared the blue serge material with geometrical embroidery. This appears to be unique. What evidently happened was that after fifty years or so, the chair became shabby and was re-covered in leather; normally the old material would have been stripped off—in this case it was merely covered over.

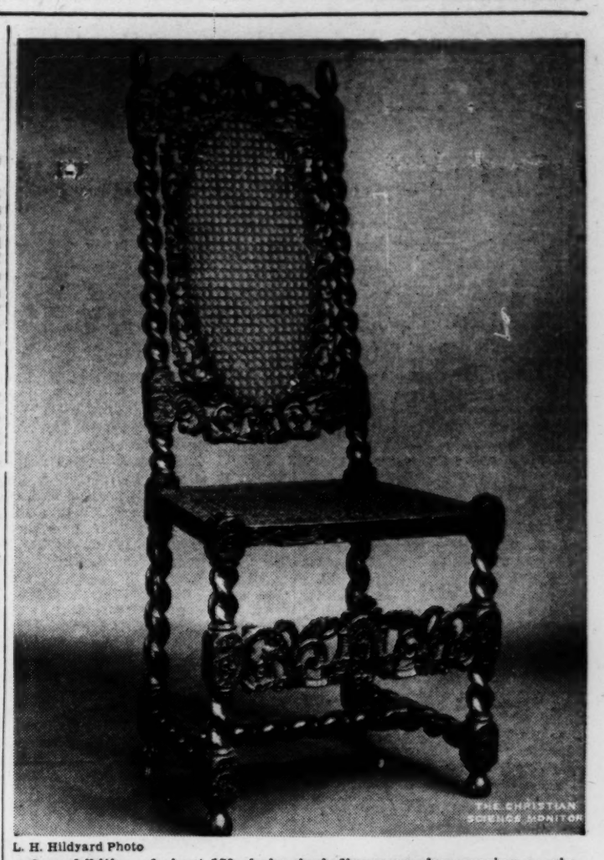
The result is, the original back remains attached to the frame by its original studs, and behind it are the original canvas and leather used to strengthen it. The frame is of oak and the arms of walnut: these arms projected an inch or two in front, but apart from this minor point the chair is in the same condition as it was when it was first made.

An X Frame Chair

One other discovery, though of minor importance, was also to be seen in the exhibition. It was an X frame chair, the skeleton of which was found a few weeks ago in a cellar at Skipton Castle, Lord Hothfield's country house in Yorkshire. This must date from about 1600, and is of the earliest upholstered type known to exist. The best known chairs of the sort are at the great mansion at Knole, near Sevenoaks. The Hothfield chair has been restored by the addition of the contemporary velvet covering.

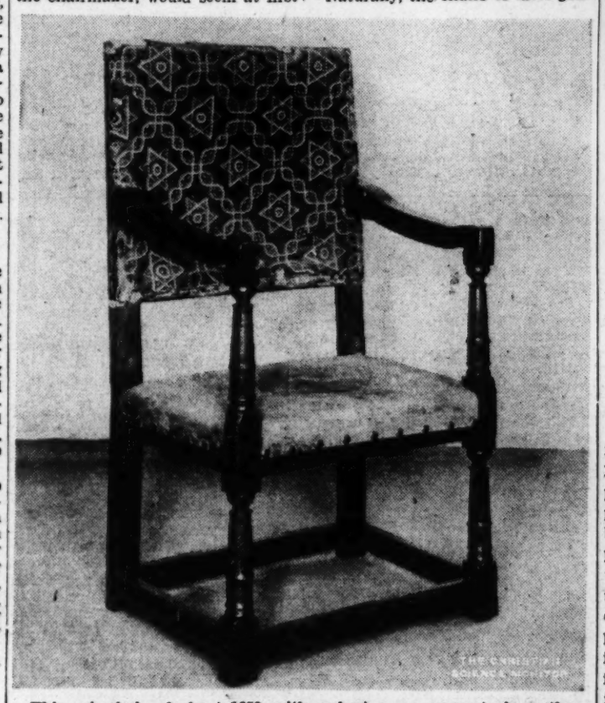
Naturally, the chairs of later generations exist in great numbers. Only one example appears in the catalogue as not English, and this was included to show the subtle differences between Flemish and English fashions of about 1680, the point being that English taste did not demand quite so ornate a style.

From the 1750's on, one has the evidence of books of designs—those of Chippendale' Hepplewhite, Sheraton and other less well known—and of pictures and prints, so that one can be increasingly exact about dates and details. Even then it is important to remember that very good work was turned out in the provinces; also, that London fashions took several years to penetrate to all parts of the country.



L. H. Hildyard Photo

An exhibition of about 150 chairs, including examples covering nearly 300 years, was held lately in the galleries of M. Harris & Co., London, the house which issued the excellent book on English chairs noticed in these columns on Dec. 11. This one of carved oak with caned seat and back, is rated as of about 1680, in the time of Charles II. Its strong Flemish character suggests the revival of luxury and display that came with restoration and followed Cromwell's Commonwealth



This oak chair of about 1650, with walnut arms, seems to have the original embroidered blue serge covering its back. A generation earlier than the caned chair shown, it also seems to partake of the prevalent political power, in this case the Puritans stern of Cromwell

New English Wallpapers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Pattern is definitely returning to favor in wallpaper. Particularly in London the call is increasingly for papers with a printed design. A large proportion of plain paper is still sold, but there is a tendency for more pattern, notably in the high-class trade, and the belief is that this trend will become more general. The clientele which is buying patterned papers is on the whole discriminating. Generally speaking, much more interest, and much more knowledge is being displayed by buyers of furnishings, a tendency welcomed by both manufacturers and designers.

There are many tastes to satisfy, but the tendency right through is towards better drawing, cleaner and clearer colors, and a return to more classical design. Many of the motifs are traditional and orderly, with more than a hint of period styles in them, but if the design is traditional in character, it is tied up with present-day tendencies by simplification or by some other method. One of the new series is composed entirely of hand-block-printed papers, in simple designs but beautifully clear colors, offered at relatively low price. The advantage of a block-printed wallpaper, apart from exclusiveness, is that it enables the buyer to choose his own colors.

A London manufacturer recently produced a hand-painted "Chinese" wallpaper for a client. The design was a copy of a sixteenth century Chinese example, in vivid tree and floral effects, with birds of multi-colored plumage. It did not repeat itself over the four walls and took seven weeks to prepare. Hand-painted on special paper, it was mounted on canvas and applied to the walls. This job cost £106, including dados in bright green. A mulberry Wiltshire carpet is being used with it, and curtain material of a similar tone. The room will contain several pieces of antique furniture.

Hints on Carpets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Sculptured and quilted effects in carpeting are developments in the textured weaves which came in a few years ago and each season are taking on some fresh variation. A new example of this quilted type was seen recently at the home furnishings market here. It had the twisted yarn in several shades of blue, but the pile was not the same height all over. In addition, a suggestion of a design was produced by omitting a line of threads through the whole carpet. From a distance the material looked as though it had been quilted or carved into patterns. Its twisted-yarn weave is durable and it gets away from a severely plain color, the two shades of yarn giving vitality.

This idea of adopting carpets which have warmth, interest and animation seems sensible. There was a time when everyone wanted an absolutely neutral floor covering. That was when we were swinging from gay multicolored patterned carpets and going to the opposite extreme of using a very dark monotone.

If the floor covering is to be blue, it is not necessary to choose the darkest. There are some good gray-blues on the market, which are lighter and cheerier; besides, they do not show soiling as much as darker ones. If the color is to be in the brown range, it need not be a dead, dark brown. It might be one of the many shades of rosewood, or it could border on mahogany. There is a very happy medium in colors. And for floors, a color which is "alive" and yet somewhat grayed is much more attractive than a dull neutral or dark shade.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Tôle Ware in America

Common among the types of old-time furnishings to be seen in dealers' shops in America, as well as in England and France, are black painted articles made of tin or sheet iron and usually decorated boldly in red, green and yellow, and usually of English make. Most examples found in America date from the late 1700's to around 1825, and are of cheap or cheapest quality, belonging to the final years of the declining industry.

These articles are called tôle ware, tôle being the French name for the sheet iron which was the base material used in Pontypool, Wales, where this sort of articles originated in the 1680's. Thus "Pontypool" is the name sometimes given to the ware in England. Domestic articles had been made of sheet iron for a long time, but they rusted too quickly to be serviceable as containers of liquids.

About the date mentioned, a Welsh chemist named Allgood found that a water-proof and heat-resisting coating for iron could be made from coal tar. From this discovery he developed a factory method for applying this enamel by brushing or dipping the object, and then baking at high temperature. Skillful decorators enlivened the glossy black surface with designs adapted from the expensive Chinese lacquered ware, then in fashion. Much cheaper and far more durable, Pontypool ware became popular, and its process was adopted in other countries, the product becoming tôle peinte (painted iron) in France. Countless useful and ornamental things were produced, the most common fine shape to come to America being English serving trays.

In the group shown here, the teapot and creamer stand for the cheaper decorated class of latter days, when thin sheet iron coated with tin was utilized for similar hollow ware. Flimsy lard-oil lamps, candlesticks and what not, were often not decorated at all, merely lightly japanned or varnished.

The tray at the left, above, is also painted and decorated tin, but still it passes for tôle in American shops. Its designs are gay and well executed, the ground color being coppery brown, looking like some frost on winter windows. The footed tea caddy is a piece of better quality, while the cream toned flower pot is made of heavy metal, its design of birds, fruits and foliage being the work of a skilled artist. The document box at right below is about the most familiar form noticed on dealers' tables, and is seen in many sizes.

Produced in England from the reign of Queen Anne to that of George III, it assumed the airs of one of several successive decorative styles during its vogue, which seems to have been ended by cheapened manufacture of glass and china.

C. G. B.

A Copley Returns to Its First Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is an historic as well as an art interest in the return to its original walls of the noted Copley portrait of Little Mary Warner. It has come back to the Warner House in Portsmouth, N. H., one of the handsomest and most interesting of the early 18th century houses which are now open to the public.

This portrait of the daughter of Colonel Jonathan Warner, member of the King's Council, was painted in 1767. It shows the kneeling figure of a little girl about ten years old wearing a pink satin dress, with a tight low-cut bodice, playing with her tame finch. Copley sent the portrait to the Exhibition of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, held in London the year he painted it.

The canvas is part of the collection of William Averell Harriman of Port Washington, Long Island, and its loan for summer exhibition at the Warner House was secured through Mrs. Barrett Wendell, honorary chairman of the Warner House Association. It hangs in the high-studded parlor of the Warner House opposite the "Polly Warner" portrait of the same subject by Blackburn painted when she was a young lady. This portrait belongs to the House, one of the five Blackburns hanging here.

The Warner House was begun in 1716 by Captain Archibald Macphaedris, rich iron merchant, and completed in 1723 at a cost of £6,000, an amazing sum for a house in a Colonial town of but a few thousand inhabitants—possibly the equivalent of $300,000 today.

Captain Macphaedris married Sarah Wentworth, one of the sixteen children of Governor John Wentworth. Their daughter, Mary, who married as her second husband Colonel Warner, was stepmother of Mary Warner, subject of the Copley portrait. An only child, she married Colonel Samuel Sherburne of Portsmouth.

Painted by Copley in 1767, this delightful portrait of little Mary Warner of Portsmouth, N. H., has come back for the summer to her childhood home, the famous Warner House, completed in 1723 and now open to the public

A Dining Table Flower Bed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

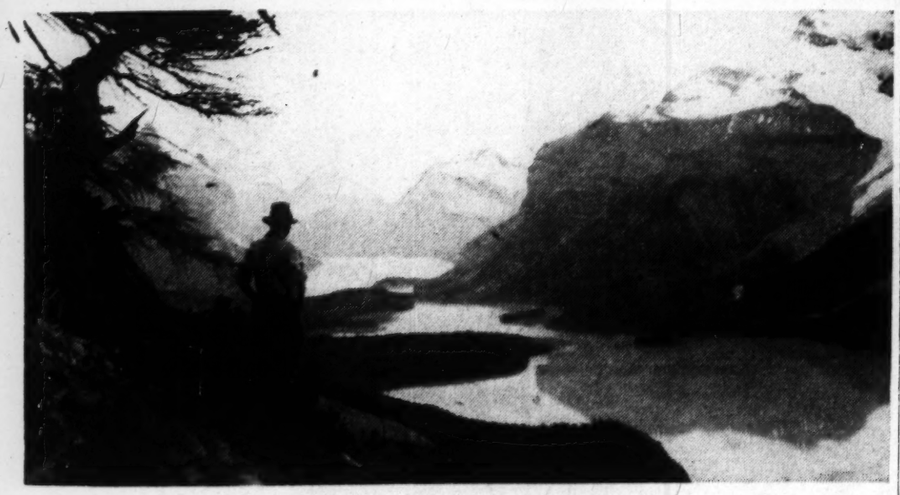
Time was when the success of a dinner depended, or appeared to depend, upon the impressive size of the center-piece, which sometimes rose in height above the faces of the guests, and was so extensive as to make conversation with any but one's neighbor impossible. With the disappearance of the ornate in architecture and furniture, a more simple and less elaborate form of table decoration came in. Vases were fewer and lower, and a shallow center bowl with floating flowers and leaves came into use, to be followed by straight and circular troughs into which were packed low flowering plants.

A prevailing idea is to do away with vases and bowls altogether and have the flowers flush with the table. This is achieved by sinking a glass-lined trough into the center of the table and filling it with primroses or other flat-blossomed flowers, allowing the leaves to spread naturally over the sides so as to hide the trough completely. The effect produced is of looking down upon a garden bed, an angle from which the full beauty of the flowers is obtained.

An Apartment Living Room

To break the feeling of living within four walls, an extremely modern apartment living room is decorated with two walls painted oyster white, one wall red-copper and the back wall behind the couch, divided half copper, half white. The couch and two of the armchairs are covered in blue, two other armchairs in lemon yellow fabric.

The woodwork of the furniture is mahogany. A desk is designed to serve also as a breakfast and game table. Bookcases run along two sides of the room, flanking the couch. Light fixtures are of copper and copper-colored draperies hang at the windows.



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Chance to Study Great Players of Game in Present Series—Veteran Golf Final

Gehrig, Foxx Among Leading First Basemen

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox and Yankees battle in their series at Fenway Park, New England fans can watch two of the top-ranking first basemen of baseball history. Lou Gehrig, the Yankee iron man, and Jimmy Foxx, the moon-faced slugger of the Red Sox, will be classed among the leading distance hitters and guardians of the initial turn.

When considering only those players who have starred since 1900, Foxx and Gehrig might be weighed for the No. 1 first base selection. There were others, of course, but none with the consistent long-range hitting power of this pair. In a majority of score books, it is Lou versus Jim—the left-hander against the right-hander.

Gehrig Leads

Glancing through their respective records, the Yankee slugger takes quick advantage. His batting average for 15 years in the American League, not including the 1938 figures, stood at .344, exactly 10 points above Foxx's average for 13 campaigns. Lou had averaged 125 runs batted in a season, to 103 for Jimmy. (Foxx's 1938 record would swell his total in that department, however.) Gehrig had 2547 base hits, as compared with his rival's 1852, and 1771 runs to 1216 for Jim.

Of course, Gehrig has had the benefit of two more seasons than Foxx, which amounts to approximately 308 games. In those two extra campaigns, the Red Sox ace might cut a big hole in the New Yorker's lead. But more important, is the edge Gehrig is offered in the locations of right field bleachers and fences. Throughout the American League, a majority of parks favor the left-handed hitter. The length of the playing fields in right averages considerably shorter than those in left. Foxx, being a right-hander, must pull to the deeper left field barriers. Also, it should be remembered that Gehrig has played about half of his games in the Yankee Stadium, where the sun seats behind the right fielder are only 295 feet from home plate.

Favored by Bleachers

Had Foxx played as many games at Fenway Park, with its friendly left field wall, as Gehrig has in the "house that Ruth built," their offensive averages would be quite similar.

The husky Maryland veteran is far ahead of Gehrig this year. He has 23 homers, 89 runs driven across the plate and a personal stick average in the very respectable vicinity of .350. He threatens to break Lou's American League run-producing mark of 184, established with the Yankees in 1931. He might even surpass the Hack Wilson major league record of 190, set in a Chicago Cub uniform during 1930.

In fielding, Jimmy and Lou are about equal. The Boston ace, however, maintains the advantage of being able to move over to third base, or behind the bat, if necessary.

Because of his amazing record this season, Foxx started at first base for the American League in the recent all-star contest. Later, Gehrig came in and Jimmy shifted to the far turn.

Regardless of comparative offensive averages, however, Lou Gehrig will always be acclaimed for his value as a Yankee regular. His consecutive-game mark is unparalleled, and is one standard that critics agree may never be equalled. As the equipment of baseball improves, ancient offensive and defensive records fall with reckless abandon. But Lou's stunt involves great mechanical ability—without a lengthy slump; almost perfect stamina, and, of course, the always-present element of "luck."

Tiller Talk

Charlie Winslow, veteran of one Finlay Cup series, will captain the Quincy Yacht Club's entry. . . . Winslow was well up in the running last year until the final day. . . . From past experience, the crews of Hingham, Scituate, Wellfleet should battle with the newcomer, Hull, for the remaining positions in this year's standing . . .

The Boston Yacht Club's annual cruise to Gloucester began today . . . Tomorrow, the yachts shove off for Kittery, Maine . . . The fleet disbands a week from today at Northeast Harbor . . . The Eastern Yacht Club cruise ended today at Gilkey's Harbor, Islesboro, Maine . . . Corinthian takes charge of Marblehead racing today and tomorrow . . .

Interclub racing around Boston Harbor takes a week layoff as only the Indian Class makes port at Squantum again tomorrow for a regular interclub standing engagement . . . The rest of the Boston Harbor classes have regularly scheduled club races over the week end.

A current rumor around the yachting front reports the German 30-square meter racers have telegraphed the Beverly Yacht Club of Marion that they will be unable to compete in the Roosevelt Bowl races there this summer . . .

This would be a decided blow to the Beverly Yacht Club, sponsors of the international 30-square meter championships, and also a blow of the international yacht racing scheme of the 1938 season.

Miss Pedersen vs. Miss Hirsh

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and Millicent Hirsh of New York meet in the final of the women's Middle States tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club today. Miss Hirsh defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4, and Miss Pedersen disposed of Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., 6—1, 6—0, in yesterday's semifinals.

Rugby at Golden Gate Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—Rugby aces of Oxford University who are to tour the United States next year, will play one of their major games against California stars as a part of the big sports program of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Veterans Survive Against Youngsters

By a Staff Photographer

Above—Fred J. Wright, Jr. (Left) and Emory P. Stratton Below—Lee Martin, Sandy Burr (Left) and Joe Hoffman, Wollaston Wright, State Champion Six Times, Defeated Hoffman 1 Up in the Semifinal Yesterday to Meet Stratton in Today's Final. Stratton Beat Martin, Medalist, 1 Up in the Other Semifinal

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 9, 1938

Problem No. 2051
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

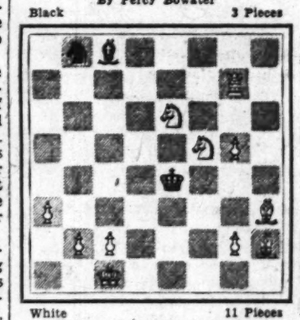
Black 7 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Boston Transcript, Sept. 5, 1933. Four mates by a white P in a medley of mirrors.)

Problem No. 2052
By Percy Bowater

Black 3 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Atlanta Journal, 1937. Highly praised by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs.)

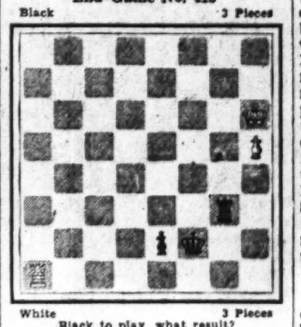
Solutions to Problems

No. 2049	Q-K5		
No. 2050.	1. Kt-B4	BxR	
	2. Kt-K3ch		
	1. ———	BxKt	
	2. RxB		
	1. ———	B-K5	
	2. P-Q4		

End-Game No. 414. White wins: 1 RxB, KxR; 2 QxPch, KxQ; 3 B-R4ch, K-B5; 4 P-Kt3ch, K-Q6; 5 B-Kt4ch, K-K5; 6 R-Kt4ch, K-B4; 7 Kt mates.

End-Game No. 415

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

Black to play, what result?
(Gilg-Tartakower, Semmering, 1926. An instructive ending.)

Notes

Readers are reminded that the American Chess Federation annual championship opens July 11 at the Hotel Touraine, Boston.

Through the courtesy of Ernest Offe, secretary-treasurer, the short history of the federation which appears below is presented.

American Chess Federation

In 1900 a band of chess enthusiasts met at Excelsior, Minn., to organize the Western Chess Association. Its scope was to be limited to the promotion of chess in the Western and Central States. It fulfilled that function admirably during the 34 years of its existence from 1900 to 1933. Tournamenta were held throughout the region from Cleveland and Detroit to Memphis, Lexington, St. Louis, Louisville, San Francisco, and Tulsa, in which players such as Max Judd, Frank Marshall, J. W Showalter, Edward Lasker, Carlos Torre, Reuben Fine, and Samuel Reshevsky competed.

But in 1924 it was recognized that the scope of the Western Chess Association was too limited. There was need of a national organization to promote chess throughout America. With that recognition the American Chess Federation was born, with the Western Chess Association as its proud parents.

And its first tournament included the champion of Mexico and several of the strongest Canadian players to emphasize the enlarged scope of the Federation as a truly national organization for all America.

The purpose of the American Chess Federation is not merely that of holding an annual tournament. Its primary aim is to encourage and promote chess throughout America by a well-digested program through every available medium—by publicity, by instruction, by persuasion. Its program includes the encouragement of chess in schools and in recreational centers, the creation of interest in chess by exhibitions and lectures, the furtherance of chess by the publication of numerous bulletins upon a diversity of subjects, from simple lessons for chess beginners to more comprehensive treatises upon the conduct of clubs and the organization of tournaments and their management.

To this end numerous bulletins have already been published and are available to those interested, while two tournament books have been issued as a record of the quality of chess produced by tournament play in America.

The aim of the American Chess Federation is, briefly, to make America chess conscious.

Jerald Slavich of San Jose, Calif., submits the game below, which was played by correspondence by two of his friends. The conclusion is particularly good.

King's Knight's Opening

C. L. Morse	A. Buschini	C. L. Morse	A. Buschini
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Q-R5	QKt-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-Kt5	Q-B3
3 B-B4	B-K2	17 R-K	B-Kt5
4 Castles	Kt-B3	18 Q-R7ch	K-B
5 P-Q4	PxP	19 B-Kt3	Q-B2
6 R-K	P-Q4(a)	20 QKt-K4	Q-B5
7 PxP	KtxP	21 BxP	KtxB
8 Kt-Kt5	Castles	22 QxKt	Kt-K4
9 KtxKtP	R-K	23 Kt-R7ch	K-Kt
10 Q-R5	B-QKt5	24 QKt-B6ch	K-R
11 RxKch	QxR	25 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4
12 B-Q3	BxB	White mates in three (b)	
13 KtxB	Kt-B5		
14 Q-R4	Kt-Kt3		

(a) Opening the K file for White is inadvisable.

(b) 26 Q-K8ch, RxQ; 27 Kt-B7ch, KtxKt; 28 RxR mate! Very pretty!

A simple game from the recent Lodz tournament, Stahlberg finds an unexpected sacrifice to defeat the lady champion.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Stahlberg	Menchik	Stahlberg	Menchik
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 Q-B2	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 PxP	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 R-K	Q-Q3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	16 Kt-Kt5	Q-B5(a)
5 P-K3	B-K2	17 KtxBP	RxKt
6 Kt-B3	Castles	18 R-B2	Q-B2
7 R-B	P-B3	19 QR-K3	K-B
8 B-Q3	PxP	20 QxP	B-Kt5
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	21 Q-R4ch	Kt-Kt1
10 BxB	QxB	22 P-KR3	B-B4
11 Castles	KtxKt	23 BxR	KxB
12 RxKt	P-K4	24 R-KB3	Resigns

(a) After 14 . . . P-KR3, the sacrifice is not so effective.

Wright and Stratton Finalists For State Amateur Golf Title

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass., July 9—History repeats itself, so they say. At least it repeated itself in the Massachusetts Amateur Golf championship on the Essex County Club course enough today to bring the 1929 state finalists together again. Fred J. Wright, Jr., of Trapelo, and Emory P. Stratton of Woodland teed off this morning in the final round for the state title and nine years ago they teed off in the state final which, at that time, was played at Belmont.

In that 1929 final at Belmont, Stratton had won the medal honors but faltered before the brilliant play of Wright, 8 and 6. Wright has the most impressive record of any in the M. G. A. tournaments, having reached the final six times and having won on all six occasions. Back in 1929 Wright was playing from the Albemarle course and Stratton was Brae Burn representative.

These two veteran finalists have figured prominently in state golf championships with Wright foremost by way of titles and recognition. He won the amateur honor in 1920, 1926, 1928, 1930 and 1931. Stratton was medalist in 1926 and 1929 and runner-up to Wright in the 1929 championship. Wright was leading amateur twice in the Massachusetts open, scoring 299 in 1926 and 306 in 1930. He also won the state junior title in 1915 and 1916 and the New England amateur crown in 1927. Stratton was leading amateur in the 1928 state open with 310, junior runner-up in 1923 and runner-up in the 1932 mixed-foursomes.

Wright qualified for the match play with an 81-76, 157 total, and Stratton made the grade with 78-81, 159. The former champion reached today's final by defeating Clarence Earley, Salem (19 holes); F. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., The Country Club, 3 and 1; Walter Hunt, Jr., Cohasset, 3 and 2; and yesterday afternoon he eliminated Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, 2 and 1 in the semifinal.

Stratton probably had a little more difficult path to the final. He opened with a 3-and-2 victory over George Callahan, George Wright, and followed with victories over Ed Peterson, Oakley, 2 up; former champion Joe Lynch, Blue Hill, 7 and 6; and medalist Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 1 up in the semifinal yesterday.

No player in the tournament has yet been able to equal par 71 for the Essex course and its championship requirements of narrow fairways and testy rough promised finalists who would be equipped with a retinue of real golf shots. Stratton and Wright are just such veterans and are capable of handling just such a course as this one. Yesterday's results:

Quarter-Final Round

Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, defeated Johnny Nies, United Shoe, 4 and 3.
Amory Stratton, Woodland, defeated Joe Lynch, Blue Hill, 7 and 6.
Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, defeated Leo Brown, Sandy Burr, 2 and 1.
Fred J. Wright, Jr., Trapelo, defeated Walter Hunt, Jr., Cohasset, 3 and 2.

Semifinal Round

Emory Stratton, Woodland, defeated Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 1 up.
Fred J. Wright, Jr., Trapelo, defeated Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, 1 up.

Shute's P. G. A. Title on Block Against Field

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 9 (AP)—Denny Shute, for two years master of the nation's pros at their own game, match play, has a chance to take rank with two of the game's all-time greats when the 1938 P. G. A. championship opens tomorrow with the first of two 18-hole qualifying rounds.

If Denny can repeat the victories he scored in 1936 at Pinehurst and in 1937 at Pittsburgh, he, Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen will be the only players to have taken the pro crown more than twice. Sarazen, back in the field again this year, won in 1922, 1923 and 1933. Hagen, who has decided to be only a spectator this time, was champion in 1921 and from 1924 through 1927.

Shute beat Jimmy Thomson, slugging Shawnee pro, by 3 and 2 in the Pinehurst final, and a year ago capitalized on an erratic finishing streak by his opponent to whip Harold (Jug) McSpaden, 1 up, in 37 holes. There are many who believe that Denny again will beat back the all-star field gathered to battle for $15,000 in prize money.

Though born in Cleveland, Shute lives up to his job at Brae Burn, a Massachusetts club, by acting more New England than a native. Reserved and quiet-spoken, he has a gift of concentration that rarely is shaken.

With that he combines another essential for professional match play, a willingness to gamble for birdies rather than play safe for pars. It's the technique that won him his two titles and also gave him victory over the two-time open champion Ralph Guldahl in their recent 36-hole exhibition match.

He and Guldahl are two of the top favorites, along with such stars as Thomson, meeting the boys on his home grounds; Horton Smith, who broke Ed Dudley's course record with a seven-under-par 65 his first time around several days ago; Dick Metz, runner-up to Guldahl in the U. S. open; Sam Snead, chief disappointment in the same tournament; Henry Picard, Byron Nelson, McSpaden, Tony Manero, Sarazen, Harry Cooper, Dudley, Paul Runyan, Ky Laffoon, and Johnny Revolta, champion the year before Shute won the first time.

More Than Silverware at Stake In Longwood Bowl Tennis Tourney

The men's doubles tournament which will be played in conjunction with the Longwood Bowl tournament at Longwood Cricket Club starting Monday, July 18, takes on added significance, for it will be considered the sectional event which qualifies the winner and runner-up for the national doubles which will be held at Longwood in August.

Until this year the sectional doubles have been held at the Agawam Hunt Club, but that organization has decided not to hold its major tourney this season. Thus, there will be more than silverware at stake in the men's doubles event at Longwood the week after next.

Joe Hunt and Robert Harman won the Longwood doubles last year and they may defend. Harman has already forwarded his entry for the Bowl, while Hunt, a finalist last year, is expected to do so.

The return of Wilmer Allison, who although he has not sent in his entry, has told a Boston friend that he would spend Bowl week in Boston, would improve the field. Last year Allison came out of retirement to win his third leg on the Bowl, and retire a trophy that had been in competition since 1921.

Efforts are being made to have the Australian and Japanese Davis national competition just before the Cup teams, due here for the international competition just before the Longwood tourney opens, play on the Brookline courts. The tourney would offer an excellent tuning-up for the invading foreigners.

Two Yale Men Named

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Two Yale stars wer added today to the Eastern All-Star football squad which will play the New York Pro Giants Sept. 7 for the benefit of the Herald-Tribune Fresh Air Fund. They are Dave Colwell of Loveland, Colo., the regular Eli fullback for the past three years, noted for his ability as a punter, blocker and defensive back; and Al Hessberg, speedy "Climax" runner from Albany, N. Y.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	25	.648
Pittsburgh	39	26	.600
Chicago	36	31	.551
Cincinnati	34	31	.537
Boston	31	33	.484
St. Louis	29	36	.446
Brooklyn	29	40	.420
Philadelphia	19	46	.292

Results July 8
New York 4, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 13, Philadelphia 2.

American League

Cleveland	43	28	.627
New York	41	29	.613
Boston	40	28	.588
Detroit	36	37	.493
Washington	36	37	.493
Chicago	36	36	.444
Philadelphia	37	39	.409
St. Louis	32	45	.338

Results July 8
Boston 9, New York 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 7, 10 innings.
Detroit 7, Chicago 5.
Chicago 5, Detroit 3.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 0.

South Shore Junior Yacht Championship

Aspirants for the title of junior champions of the South Shore will rush en masse for the weather end of the starting line off the Duxbury Yacht Club Monday morning, when the initial race of this year's South Shore junior championships begin.

Although the entry list of the crews is not yet complete, it is expected that the nine yacht clubs represented last year will again send crews, while an additional entry is expected from the Hull Yacht Club.

Especial interest in this year's thirteenth running of the Finlay Cup series, lies in the fact that both Squantum and Duxbury junior crews are tied with five victories apiece, the sailors from Quincy Bay winning their five in the last seven years.

The defending champion is Squantum, but this year the usually potent Squantum is presenting an inexperienced crew. Their titleholders of two years, captained by Ronnie Darling, are now graduated, and Squantum rests its hopes upon the young shoulders of Jack Williamson, who replaced Kenny Glazebrook at the last moment, the latter unable to break away from his job for the junior series.

Of course each year the Duxbury crew is a dangerous one. This season with veterans vying for posts of jibman, mainsail man, and tillerman, the Duxbury outfit should be well seasoned and pack the necessary punch to at least stop Squantum's winning streak of three straight Finlay Cup triumphs.

South Boston's crew, since its inception into the Finlay Cup series, has always done well. In the past two years, with Billy Alcardi at the stick, Southie has caused Squantum a great deal of worry. This year, with Harry McDonough, member of last year's crew, and champion Snipe Class skipper around Boston waters, skippering, the South Boston crew should not be counted out.

Chesapeake Bay Regatta

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 9—The Chesapeake Bay motorboat regatta circuit will get under way here next Friday and Saturday with running of the Havre de Grace Yacht Club's annual program. Five events are scheduled over the coming four week ends, including regattas at Northeast, Solomon's Island, Chestertown and St. Michaels, Md. The St. Michaels program, Aug. 4 to 6, features the Miles River Yacht Club's annual "homecoming" celebration, the season's highlight on the Eastern Shore. The other dates are: Northeast, July 17; Solomon's Island, July 23-24, and Chestertown, July 29-30.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Back in the Majors

While we have always claimed and still claim that the winning or losing of the All-Star baseball game is not a fair basis on which to judge the relative strength of the National and American Leagues, there is no question but what it was good for this special game, as well as for professional baseball in general, that the representatives of the National League won the 1938 game at Crosley Field last Wednesday. It was the sixth game of the series and the only National League victory up to that time was secured in 1936, so that the series stood 4 to 1 in favor of the Americans. Now it is 4 to 2, and followers of the National League will not have to do or say anything more until the next World Series is played to refute the remarks that their organization is a "minor" league when compared with the American. Outbatted, outfielded, outscored, and outwitted, there is now nothing left for the American Leaguers to do but admit defeat and recognize the National League All-Stars as the best in professional baseball at the present time.

Wide World
Bill Terry

Typical National League Team

In comparing the baseball as played in the National and American Leagues of late years, it has been found that the National teams stress pitching and defense much more than do the Americans, who have stressed power. Lacking the heavy hitters who have been in the American League during the past 30 years, the Nationals have naturally had to rely on tight defense and sound pitching. While I do not mean to say that the American Leaguers have not also had sound pitching and good defensive play, batting has played a more important part in their victories over their National League rivals than any other feature of the game. This year Manager Terry put special emphasis on the pitching and defensive play of his All-Star lineup, and it certainly paid dividends. The Americans had to earn the lone run they scored, whereas three of the four runs credited to the Nationals were due to misplays on the part of the Americans. Even the vaunted batting power of the Americans was unable to do anything with the pitching of Vander Meer and Lee, getting one hit off each in six innings. And the fielding of the Nationals was far superior, not an error being charged up against them, with several remarkable plays registered in their favor. Yes, the Nationals proved that there is considerable merit to their theory.

Not Enough Substitutions

Again it must be stated that the winning of the game was, it seems to me, stressed too much by the managers of the two teams. Twenty-three players were picked for each team, and every one of the players was a star in his own right and entitled to get into the lineup. Yet, except in the case of the pitchers, where the rules forbid a boxman working more than three innings, only one substitution was made in the National League, while only four were made in the American. The lone National substitution was Leiber batting for Vander Meer when the latter had to leave the game. The four substitutions in the American lineup were York batting for Allen, Johnson batting for Grove, Gehrig batting for Lewis and then going to first, with Foxx going to third, and Cramer going to left field in place of Kreevich. This left 11 National and eight American stars who never had a chance to enter the game.

Gehrig and Gehringer

And of the three players who had previously played in every All-Star game, Gehringer and Gehrig were the only ones to keep their records clean, for Gabby Hartnett, the only National League player named to this year's squad who had been in every other game, had to sit on the bench and watch Lombardi of the Cincinnati club catch the entire game. Of the newcomers to the series, Vander Meer and McCormick, both of Cincinnati, and playing their first year in major-league baseball, were easily stars, while Ott and Medwick made spectacular catches in the outfield at most important stages in the game. Seasonal batting averages suffered materially in this game, as only two of the Nationals and three of the Americans were able to bat up to the averages which they have in the major-league races. Lombardi with .500 and Durocher with .333 were the Nationals who have seasonal averages of .360 and .263, respectively; while Gehringer with .333, Cronin with .667, and Gehrig with .333 improved their American averages of .323, .307, and .289, respectively. And the Association of Professional Ball Players of America, a most worthy cause, received something like $20,000 to add to its fund.

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The Home Forum

Portrait of an Author

THE supercilious critics in the weekly reviews, who wrote so disparagingly of his novels, would never have guessed precisely what Augustus Yale was doing at that moment. Certain mistakes, of course, they would not have made. It is hardly likely they would have imagined that, with a steadfast and steely gaze, he was engaged in subduing the ferocity of some savage beast of the jungle; for, as a matter of fact, his eyes were shut. The regularity and ease of his breathing would furthermore have assured them that he was not coming in first, or even last, in a twenty-five mile Marathon race. Besides, he happened to be sitting down. His chair was tilted back on two legs, and his knees were pressed against the small table on which his typewriter reposed.

Augustus was thinking. That is what would have astonished his reviewers. For, on one point, they were all agreed. It was an axiom, on which their critical approach to his books was based, that Augustus was practically incapable of consecutive thought. Yet here he was, performing this almost incredible feat, without apparent distress or even much effort.

* * *

FOR HE WAS thinking of pleasant things. His mind was ranging over all those ambitions of his life which he had hitherto been prevented from accomplishing, and in fancy he was indulging in their immediate achievement. As a boy he had often dreamed of scoring a century for England, preferably on an elm-shaded country ground, beneath the spire of some ancient cathedral, in a golden afternoon of high summer. But he was not an unreasonable man and, at a pinch, would have been content to put up with the Oval gasometer (which, by the way, is round) and the east wind of an English spring, provided only that the boundaries came regularly, and the sixes were not unknown. His moderation in this respect, however, was never really tried; for the nearest he got to Test cricket was when he once played for Littlebury-in-the-Wold against the men of Puddlehampton.

He was out first ball, but it was on his performance as wicket-keeper that Augustus preferred to dwell with pride. The afternoon passed mostly without incident, except that Augustus established a local record for the number of byes he allowed to go past, but toward the end it flamed up into one moment of glorious achievement. The ball flashed down the pitch, snicking the bat, and Augustus flung himself upon it with intense enthusiasm. He caught the ball a hearty crack with his knuckles, which was not precisely what he had intended, and missed his footing, which again was not a part of his original plan of campaign. The ball shot up into the air as Augustus, who was never really certain exactly how tall he was, took this opportunity of gracefully measuring his length upon the ground. By the time that Augustus had successfully completed this operation, the ball had descended onto the small of his back, where it remained in position until first slip carefully removed it. Everyone admitted that this was the catch of the season. One in a million, they called it. Nothing like it had ever been seen on the Littlebury ground before. Yet somehow Augustus was not asked to play again.

* * *

HE DID NOT mind, any more than he minded not having seen Truro Cathedral. He had always been on the point of setting out for Truro, and yet had never got there. He once thought of taking the steamer from Falmouth, that most majestic and serene of Cornish bays, but the hours had been inconvenient. On another occasion, the Cornish Riviera Limited held him up at the level crossing of Lostwithiel, while he was motoring the twenty or thirty miles from Liskeard to Truro. He was pressed for time, and he turned back. But he felt fully compensated for any disappointment that he might have experienced by the brown and yellow vision of that magnificent and romantic train rushing by, cleaving the Bodmin forest in its impetuous flight by the silver waters of the river Fowey.

Slowly the bland content faded from Augustus's countenance. His brow became clouded and knitted. His thoughts of cricket and Truro had for the moment thrust out of his mind the professional problem that had been worrying him for some time past. But they did not solve that problem. It still remained a problem to which—as he would have expressed it himself—he did not possess the Yale key.

* * *

HE WANTED TO tell the life-story of an old-fashioned sort of man; the kind of man who possessed those ancient virtues—such as quietness and gentleness and unassertive modesty—that are not particularly popular today. It would be inconceivable that this hero of Augustus's—if so magnificent a term could be used of so unassuming a fellow—should ever become a Dictator. Yet if it were not so—and Augustus was bound to admit that odd people become Dictators nowadays—he would be the sort of man who would not think of fighting without declaring war first. He was as old-fashioned as that.

Thus Augustus had a character. So far, so good. But he needed more. In particular, he needed a setting. A setting was important to Augustus. It was by means of settings that he filled out his books. Without settings, he could never have been a novelist at all. He would never have stood the length. Even with settings, it is doubtful whether he would have been considered a novelist at any time previous to the twentieth century. The twentieth century, in Augustus's opinion, marked the apex of civilization.

* * *

HE NEEDED A setting for this character of his pretty badly. Try as he might, he could not think of one that was in the least suitable. He moved uneasily in his chair. He banged his feet on the floor. "Why can't I do the things I want to do?" he said, rather peevishly, to the apple tree that was pushing its fruit through the open window. "Why can't I get this story started? Why can't I score a century for England? Why can't I go to Truro?"

He sat up with a jerk. A sudden impulse shot through him. He got up, packed a suitcase, and put on his hat. In half an hour, he was setting out for Truro. He had not got his story started, it is true; he had not made art imitate life. But he had made life imitate art which, after all, is something. For his activities that morning, in their sudden inconsequence, were precisely the kind of thing out of which he fashioned his novels.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Five Beaches Of Rio de Janeiro

THERE is nothing like the first sight of Botafogo, the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The writer entered the harbour before dawn—past the islands, past Sugar Loaf, just as the full moon was dropping behind Corcovado. The marvelous curved beaches—five of them—were outlined by brilliant lights. . . .

At any time the trip along the succession of beaches is tremendously impressive. Sugar Loaf is ever the companion of those who take such beach-trips. It is behind, before, alongside—you simply cannot get away from it. And those beaches! Here is a perfect crescent. It ends, a point is turned, and another beach is begun. This, too, is finished, and again a beach. Finally the rocky mountain wall interposes—but there is a dash through this by tunnel, and the most wonderful beach of the series spreads out before the amazed traveler. How the waters sparkle in the moonlight! How the fountains, with their rainbow colors borrowed from the lights within, dazzle the beholder! . . .

The last of the beaches, along the Rio Neimeyer, should be reached in a roundabout way by Tijuca Hill, an auto drive of rare splendour and beauty, up to a point where a waterfall slips down the face of a precipice, then to Furnas Cave and the Devil's Rocks, where great boulders are piled on one another in cyclopean grandeur. Intricate paths lead under the gigantic rocks. Along these Agassiz used to wander as he gloried in the rare beauty of the hills.

From Furnas Cave the road leads down rapidly to Rio Neimeyer, and to the beach that is the climax of marine beauty about Botafogo Bay. How these beaches and their surroundings give to the visitor the feeling of ample space, of room to spare, that satisfies so completely dwellers in confined places!—From "Seeing South America," by JOHN T. FARIS. (New York: Revell.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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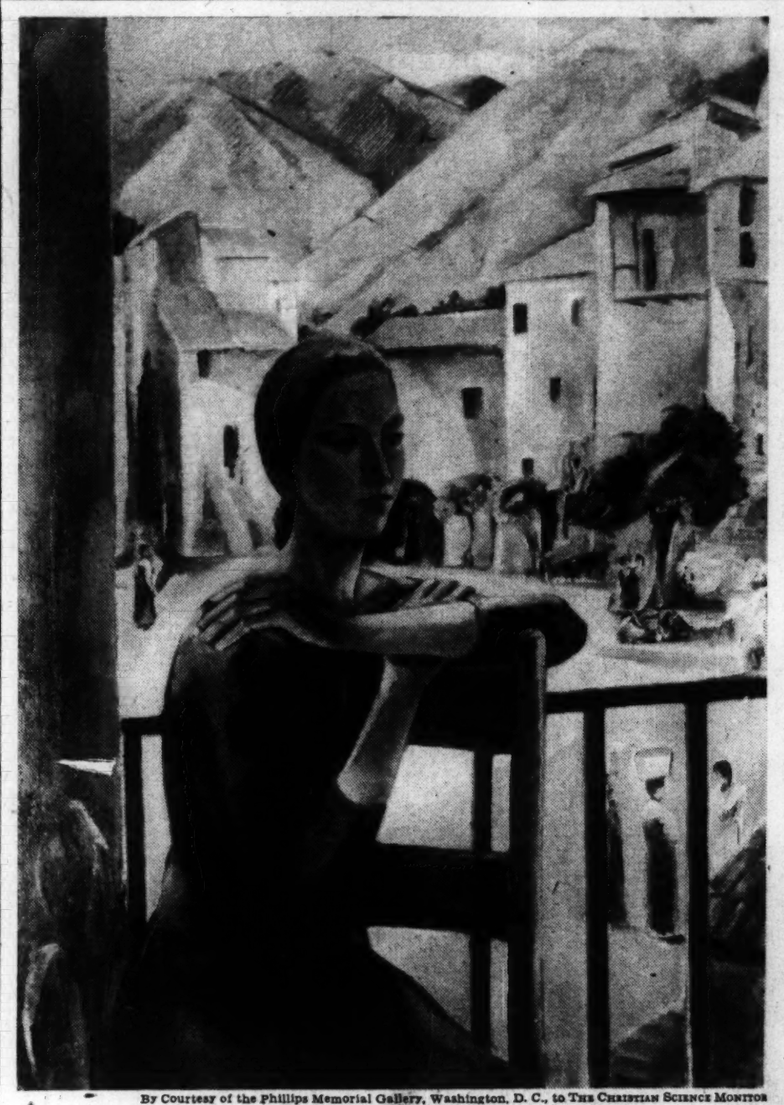
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AFTERNOON, ANTICOLI": *A Painting by Maurice Sterne*

MAURICE STERNE, born in 1878, is a cosmopolitan and versatile American artist. He is a painter and sculptor, and, in the near future, his skill as a muralist is to be revealed.

His career has been characteristic of that of the modern artist; first a wanderer, an explorer, then a resident in some European art center, and finally a home-comer. Mr. Sterne has lived in the forests of Bali, where some of his most powerful drawings were executed. He has dwelt in Italy, where this picture was painted in 1924. He had a studio in Anticoli, and there, living amongst the Italian natives, he studied their personal qualities and the picturesque background against which they lived.

Mr. Sterne's tendency is in the direction of strong simplification. He omits the extraneous, stresses the rhythmical, decorative, and monumental characteristics. In the spirit of modern painting, he seeks what is essential, not alone for representing people and scenes in accurate resemblance, but for translating their forms into a well-organized and interesting pattern.

Midsummer Lake

So STILL a thing
this lake;
so deep, so blue.
Somewhere the wide sky broke
and poured this color through.

Nothing to see,
to note;
so calm, so still.
This is the art of silence
now made visible

in blue above, below.
What bird,
in seamless lake or sky,
will change the pattern
with a wing, with a cry?

JOHN RITCHEY

A House of the Heart

IN RESTLESS mood I was wandering one summer evening along the side of one of our loveliest mountains, through thickets of wild lavender, magenta gladioli, myrtle, thyme, and trailing sweet peas, when suddenly I came upon a little stone house perched upon a terrace overlooking a wide expanse of mountain ranges, valleys, and olive groves.

To its right, up aloft, was throned an ancient village, a tumble of crooked roofs and quaint gables; crowning a lower peak was another tiny one with a slim, oblong, thirteenth-century clock-tower, a little four-square Mairie, and a few small cottages studding the slope of the hill. Vaguely beyond lay a distant town, nestling upon the bosom of a great mountain backed by the beautiful line of the Esterels and the misty sea.

My little cottage, squatting upon a ledge of rock, seemed to be gazing sleepily at this wonderful view, lulled by the music of water trickling into the great square basin at its side and the *cigales* in the woods around it. "Little sunset house of hearts standing all alone . . ." I quoted softly to myself as I looked upon it and loved it.

It was built of rough stones of every size and hue, and the irregularity of its shape enchanted me. Sloping roofs of old Provençal tiles, weathered to lovely tones of grey, ochre, and rose, covered the different levels of the rooms; a crazy stone stairway led to a door on the eastern side, and another, on a lower southern terrace, climbed up to a small stone platform trellised over with vines. Clusters of purple grapes hung temptingly above the heads of two Italian babies playing lazily with a puppy in the sunshine. To the north, sloping roofs of lovely line covered a ruinous cart-shed fronting a rough courtyard. It was quite adorable, this cottage, and, coming upon it unexpectedly, I experienced a queer sensation of possession, although it was obviously inhabited and I knew nothing of its past or present history. But I must know it and I must possess it. . . .

I managed to approach quite near to the little house and stood under a gnarled fig tree looking across the valley to the nine lights of the topmost village and the three of our own, like stars against the soft darkness of mist-shrouded mountains. The scent from those little jessamine terraces was intoxicating. At rhythmic intervals the searchlight from the lighthouse at Antibes cut a radiant semicircle across the shadowed landscape, pointing a distant silver finger towards the little dreaming house as though repeatedly urging me to make it mine.—From "Sunset House," by WINIFRED FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Three Mandarin Drakes and Lord Grey

THROUGHOUT his life the bird sanctuary was a constant source of happiness to Lord Grey. . . .

There I often saw interesting and unusual sights, but the last morning on which I saw Edward Grey alive was the most memorable. It was in March, 1933, and the sun shone brightly as we walked round the upper pond to the famous white seat. As we walked, a robin flew confidently up to us and alighted on Edward Grey's head and was fed with mealworms on this unusual perch. The robin, still standing on the statesman's head, then sang its full song. As we walked along the shore of the small lake, ducks and water hens from the bank and from the water looked at us without fear. When we had reached the white seat, Lord Grey sat down, and I stood on the path beside the pond, a few yards from him. I had long wished to see, and to photograph, a mandarin drake fly up and alight on Edward Grey's head, but I had never been present at the right moment. It was my last morning at Fallodon, and I had to leave for Scotland after lunch. At first no mandarins were to be seen on the water, but after we had waited a little time a mandarin drake swam leisurely into our view, climbed on to the bank, and, after looking intently at Lord Grey for a time, and evidently thinking out the distance from the water's edge to the figure on the seat, flew into the sunlit air and made a beautiful landing on Lord Grey's head. . . . In quick succession two more mandarin drakes flew up and alighted on the back of the white seat—one on either side of Edward Grey, and at an equal distance from him. The picture was remarkable and beautiful. The spring sun shone full on the rich plumage of the three mandarin drakes as they stood motionless as though on guard, one on the statesman's head and one on either side of him. They were without fear or uneasiness, and one of the drakes actually closed his eyes and dozed for a brief space. All the time the friendly figure on the seat did not move, and the only moments when the mandarins showed uneasiness were when the shutter of my camera clicked. . . . To Lord Grey there was nothing unusual in this, for the birds were his constant friends and companions, and to the last days of his life gave him deep pleasure.—SETON GORDON, in "Edward Grey of Fallodon and His Birds." (London: Country Life.)

"Bůh obrátil to v dobré"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SLÝCHÁME leckdy, co bychom mohli označiti jako "hru náhod", které postihly někoho zdánlivě bez jeho viny; a průměrný člověk jest v rozpacích, jak si takové zkušenosti vysvětliti. Někteří přičítají je "neštěstí" nebo náhodě nebo nějaké nenávisti či kletbě, jež domněle spočívá na osobě nebo její rodině; jiní pak věří, že tyto útrapy jsou poslány Bohem, aby Jeho dítky byly potrestány nebo napraveny. Jsme-li v tomto směru v pochybnostech, pomůže nám vždy, obrátíme-li se k Bibli pro osvícení; v této souvislosti jest pak studium života Josefova, jak nám o něm vypráví První Kniha Mojžíšova, neobyčejně zajímavé a plné inspirace.

Josef představuje především vzor člověka přímého a důvěryhodného. Nenáviděn a zrazen bratry, kteří žárlili na otcovu lásku k němu, stal se později obětí zlovůle a zášti zlé ženy a byl uvržen v egyptský žalář. Zdálo by se, že to bylo beznadějné postavení, v němž se ocitl bez vlastní viny. Biblické vyprávění se však nezmiňuje, že by si byl Josef jediným slovem postesknul, nýbrž líčí nám jen jeho klidnou bezpečnost, že Bůh je s ním. A jak podivuhodným způsobem byla jeho důvěra odměněna! Vypravuje se nám, že i ve vazbě nalezl přízeň u správce vězení, že Hospodin byl s ním, "a což on činil, Hospodin tomu prospěch dával" (První Kniha Mojžíšova 39:23). Na konec byl Josef pro své tlumočení snu Faraonova a pro moudrou radu o tomto snu povznesen k velikým poctám a stal se správcem království.

Jest zřejmé, že Josef byl stále proniknut pojmem Boží dobroty a lásky. Zkušenosti, které by byly mnoho lidí roztrpčily, zůstavily jej klidného, laskavého, zdvořilého a moudrého, neboť poznal ze všeho, co jej postihlo, Boží úmysl použíti jej k dobru. Jest to patrné ze skutečnosti, že když odpustil svým bratřím a smířil se s nimi, řekl jim: "Vy zajisté skládali jste proti mně zlé, ale Bůh obrátil to v dobré, aby . . . při životu zachoval lid mnohý" (První Kniha Mojžíšova 50:20).

Učení Křesťanské Vědy ukazuje jasně, že Bůh jest jediné zřídlo dobra a že Jeho záměrem pro každé z Jeho dítek jest dobro a jedině dobro. Zdá-li se nám, že prožíváme doby protivenství, tak zvanou "hru náhod", nebo těžké poměry, můžeme vždy hleděti tímto vnějším zdáním, abychom rozpoznali přítomnost Boha, nekonečného dobra. Křesťanská Věda neučí, že Bůh vykonává Své dílo používáním zla. Spíše tvrdí, že nekonečnost dobra vylučuje přítomnost zla. Jelikož Boží úmysl jest naprosto dobrý, stává se nám tento dobrý úmysl zjevným, když zakotvíme svými myšlenkami v celistvosti a neporušenosti Božství a přestaneme věřiti ve zdánlivé nesnáze.

Ve své životní dráze poznal Josef velmi záhy královský původ a velikost svého pravého bytí jako syna Božího a během svých pozdějších zkušeností neztratil nikdy se zřetele tento fakt. Tak i my, pochopíme-li učení Bible a křesťansko vědecké učebnice "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy, můžeme setrvati ve vědomí, že naše pravé já jest obrazem a podobou čili zrcadlením Boha a že vyjadřuje pouze vlastnosti, které ustavují božskou Mysl.

Ve Slovníčku v Science and Health "Josef" jest definován (str. 589) jako "tělesný smrtelník; vyšší smysl Pravdy, kárající smrtelné věření činí omyl a ukazující nesmrtelnost a svrchovanost Pravdy; čistá náklonnost, žehnající svým nepřátelům." Tak vidíme, že ačkoliv Josef, jako tělesný smrtelník, snášel krutost, svízele, nespravedlivé uvěznění a pokušení, přece "vyšší smysl Pravdy", který měl a který káral omyl tak, že rozzuřil tělesnou mysl, ukazoval mu "nesmrtelnost a svrchovanost Pravdy". A z jeho porozumění jeho jednotnosti s Láskou vyvěrala čistá náklonnost, která žehnala všem, na nichž spočinula.

Studiem Křesťanské Vědy se naučíme, že naším úkolem je, nechť vnější okolnosti se zdají jakýmikoliv, přidržovati své myšlenky tak pravdivě k božské Lásce, že nemohu zabloudit na postranní stezky sebelitování, strachu, beznaděje nebo marného dotazování, proč se věci zdají býti příliš těžkými pro nás. Spočineme-li v myšlence, že Láska je naším Otcem-Matkou, nepřijmeme smrtelné theorie o štěstí, náhodě nebo vlivu planet; aniž budeme věřiti, že ve všeobsažnosti Lásky je místo pro nějaké prokletí nebo zlé znamení, které by mohlo působiti na náš život.

Jdeme-li odhodlaně vpřed, otevrou se vězeňská vrata hmotného věření, a my pokročíme k dílu, které Bůh připravil pro nás k vykonání. Budeme s klidnou myslí a štěstím používati darů, které máme k vykonávání dobra pro celé lidstvo. Kristus, Pravda, která vedla Josefovy kroky, jest dnes s každým z nás, něžně pohotová utěšovati, žehnati a povzbuzovati. Každý, kdo toto ví, shledá, že i když každá pomoc lidská je zdánlivě vzdálena, slova Ježíšova vztahují se i na něj (Jan 16:32): "Nejsemť sám, nebo Otec se mnou jest."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Even in the Little Cypress Swamps

EVEN in the little cypress swamps
Where the first soft pallid green
Of the spring's breath
Mists up the air,
And the big lady-skirt trunks
Meet their still reflections
In the water—
Even here do they come—alish . . . slash,
With their little tin cups
For rosin and turps,
Where a pine or two
That happened to take root
Ought to be left in peace.

—HELEN BIRCH BARTLETT, in "Capricious Winds." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"God meant it unto good"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE SOMETIMES hear what may be described as a "chapter of accidents" which have befallen some individual apparently through no fault of his own; and the average person is quite at a loss to account for such experiences. Some may put them down to "bad luck," or chance, or to some grudge or curse which may be believed to rest on the individual or his family; while others may believe that these troubles are sent by God in order to chasten or correct His children. When in doubt on these points it is always helpful to turn to the Bible for light, and in this connection a study of the life of Joseph, as recorded in the book of Genesis, is full of interest and inspiration.

Joseph stands pre-eminently as a type of rectitude and trustworthiness. Hated and betrayed by his brothers, who were jealous of his father's affection for him, he later became the victim of an evil woman's spite and rancor, and was thrown into an Egyptian prison. It might well have seemed a hopeless position, to which he had been reduced through no fault of his own. The Bible narrative, however, records no word of complaint on the part of Joseph, but only his serene assurance that God was with him. And how wonderfully was his trust rewarded! Even in captivity we are told that he found favor with the keeper of the prison, that the Lord was with him, "and that which he did, the Lord made it to prosper" (Genesis 39:23). Finally, because of his interpretation of Pharaoh's dream, and his wise counsel regarding it, Joseph was raised to great honor, and became the ruler in the kingdom.

It is evident that Joseph had constantly with him the sense of God's goodness and love. Experiences which would have embittered many men left him gentle, kindly, courteous, and wise, because he recognized, through all that befell him, God's purpose to use him for good. This is clear from the fact that after he had forgiven and become reconciled to his brothers he said to them (Genesis 50:20), "Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, . . . to save much people alive."

The teachings of Christian Science show clearly that God is the only source of good, and that His purpose for each of His children is good, and good alone. Should we seem to be experiencing times of adversity, a so-called "chapter of accidents," or hard circumstances, we can always look through the outward seeming to discern the presence of God, infinite good. Christian Science does not teach that God accomplishes His work through utilizing evil. Rather does it maintain that the infinitude of good precludes the presence of evil. God's purpose being wholly good, this good purpose becomes apparent to us as we anchor our thought in the wholeness and allness of Deity, and cease to believe in seeming difficulties.

Very early in his career Joseph learned of the royalty and grandeur of his true being as a son of God, and never through all his subsequent experiences did he lose sight of this fact. So we, if we grasp the teaching of the Bible and of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, may rest in the knowledge that our true selfhood is the image and likeness, or reflection, of God, and expresses only the qualities which constitute the divine Mind.

In the Glossary in Science and Health, "Joseph" is defined (p. 589) as "a corporeal mortal; a higher sense of Truth rebuking mortal belief, or error, and showing the immortality and supremacy of Truth; pure affection blessing its enemies." Thus we see that though Joseph, as a corporeal mortal, underwent cruelty, hardship, unjust imprisonment, and temptation, the "higher sense of Truth" which he entertained, and which so rebuked error as to enrage the carnal mind, held before him "the immortality and supremacy of Truth." And his understanding of his oneness with Love welled up in pure affection which blessed all upon whom it rested.

From the study of Christian Science we learn that whatever our outward surroundings may seem to be, our task is to keep our thought so true to divine Love that it cannot stray into bypaths of self-pity, fear, hopelessness, or vain questionings as to why things seem too hard for us. Resting in the thought of Love as our Father-Mother, we shall not accept mortal theories of luck, chance, or planetary influence; nor shall we believe that in the all-inclusiveness of Love there is a place for any curse or evil foreboding that could affect our lives.

As we go resolutely forward, the prison gates of material belief will open, and we shall move onward to the work which God has for us to do. We shall serenely, happily, use the gifts we possess to accomplish good for all mankind. The Christ, Truth, which guided Joseph's steps is with each one of us today, tenderly present to comfort, bless, and cheer. Knowing this, each shall find that, even though all human aid may seem to be withdrawn, the words of Jesus apply also to himself (John 16:32), "I am not alone, because the Father is with me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1938

Gracie Allen
Believe It or Not

Philadelphia Toboggan Company; By a Staff Photographer

Summer Merry-Go-Round At the Amusement Park

Carrousel goes back to the jousting tradition of Louis XIV court—Roller coasters aren't the only things that have their ups and downs in this end of the amusement business

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The thunder of the roller coaster and the piping strains of the carrousel—slightly plaintive with distance or with mellow childhood memories, perhaps—are heard in the land again now that vacation time is here.

Children, young and old, forgetting inhibitions, are climbing, to the music of expectant clicks, up towards the clouds and diving to dizzy depths; they are facing the unknown in watery tunnels; rolling from turntables or in revolving tubs, or obeying long suppressed impulses to bump offending drivers on the highways—in the harmless safety of Scooter or Dodgem cars.

To those accustomed to do their midway visiting in great expositions, and to those others in smaller towns who associate amusement rides with the ferris wheels and swings of travelling carnivals, it may be a surprise to know that there are more than 30 recognized, permanent amusement parks in New England and that the New England Section of the National Association of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches is a very active organization interested in raising the standards of those outdoor playgrounds.

Museum of Recreation

It might also be a surprise to know that in Brooklyn there is the American Museum of Public Recreation, chartered as an educational institution by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, in which are models of amusement rides of all sorts—from early merry-go-rounds to loop-the-loops and modern roller coasters.

But then surprise is one of the most important elements of this particular industry.

The museum, which has been built up under the direction of William F. Mangels—an inventor of several devices himself — specializes in models which work when a button is pressed. But it also includes many relics of early days, numerous records of operation of devices in famous expositions, and a large library of literature dealing with public amusement in general from the earliest times.

A Royal Recreation

The Bostonian who puts his children aboard a merry-go-round at Paragon Park at Nantasket or in Newton's Norumbega, probably gives small thought to the court of Louis XIV—yet, as a matter of fact, the youngsters, as they reach for brass rings, are carrying on the jousting tradition of that monarch's colorful reign.

Not that Louis careered majestically on any wooden steed, himself. No, in his day, the "carrousel" was no more enjoyed by the masses than is polo today. In gay trappings the flower of French knighthood—rather than unhorse each other uncomfortably in the style of King Arthur's tournaments—charged down the field hooking large brass rings on their lances. The rings were conveniently hung in rows.

Before long the thing was simplified for the common people's enjoyment by placing wooden horses—in similar gaudy harness—on revolving platforms, and providing rings for spearing with the naked finger.

The German Dentzel family seems to have pioneered in this field. In the museum is a horse from one of the carrousels built by them 115 years ago. They also seem to have varied the effect by throwing in a regular menagerie of animals in addition to the original horses, for the benefit of children who found a particular thrill in cavorting on the back of beasts usually considered dangerous—such as the tiger, or lion.

It was Michael Dentzell who came to America with all his tools in 1814 and whose son G. A. Dentzel, built the first American merry-go-round in Philadelphia in 1867. The Dentzell shop continued to function until only a few years ago—and now many relics from it are in the new museum.

Ever since that day Philadelphia has been in the forefront of the amusement ride manufacturing business.

Outstanding Center

Its Willow Grove Park became perhaps the outstanding example of an amusement center in which well-kept gardens and excellent music, as well as amusement devices of all kinds, drew city folk out to the country ends of street car lines—whose operators usually built the parks to build up their own business. At Willow Grove in its palmy days early in this century, Victor Herbert, Creatore, and Sousa led the bands while girls danced in the spray of fountains flooded with colored lights—and the cars of the "giant racer" rumbled beyond the encircling grove of trees.

Philadelphia's less aristocratic Woodside Park still vies with Coney Island in the number of rides operated—Billboard this year lists 29 in each as against the 15 in Rhode Island's Rocky Point and the same number at Nantasket's Paragon Park.

In their Germantown, Philadelphia, office the Philadelphia Toboggan Company's engineers solve the intricate problems of erecting roller coasters which suit the terrain in parks all over the country—and also suit the local temperament. A coaster must be steep enough, they say, to thrill riders but not steep enough to frighten them—and the degrees of steepness vary with different groups of patrons in the various parts of the country.

What Does Public Want?

It is as hard to figure just what the people will enjoy in any particular spot as it is to calculate the banks and drops of the track.

Another problem which has faced

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Woonsocket Retains Curb on Communists

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., July 9

Replying to a protest from Francis J. Gorman, President of the United Textile Workers of America, against the recent arrest of three Communists in Woonsocket, Gov. Robert E. Quinn declared today that "while the constitutional liberties of our citizens will be protected, no enemy either foreign or domestic of our form of Government will be given the slightest aid or comfort in this State."

Meanwhile, as the ban on Communist meetings continued in effect in Woonsocket, several thousand handbills issued by the Communist Party were left in homes in that city yesterday. Bearing the heading, "Drive Hague-ism Out of Woonsocket," the circulars urged citizens to protest against the action of the Police Commission in ordering the breaking up of a recent Communist meeting and forbidding such meetings in the future.

Republicans List Tentative Slate For Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., July 9—If today was election day in Rhode Island, the electorate who are inclined to Republicanism probably would have the following slate to support:

For Governor — William H. Vanderbilt of Portsmouth.

For Lieutenant Governor — Henry A. Violet of Providence.

For Attorney General — Edward W. Day of Cranston.

For Secretary of State — Thomas J. Paolino of Providence.

For General Treasurer—Edwin H. Arnold of Coventry.

It was learned on good authority that the ticket for the fall election had been decided upon after a series of conferences held at the Vanderbilt estate here. However, there is expected to be considerable opposition to the naming of Mr. Day and Mr. Paolino. Considerable support is being given Mayor Ernest L. Sprague of Cranston for Secretary of State, an office he held for years. Louis Jackvony, who served as an Assistant Attorney General also seeks this post in November.

In addition to naming a State ticket, the party leaders are said to have gone so far as to select men for appointive positions in State Departments.

Peirce H. Brereton, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been selected to head the important State Division of Banking and Insurance.

Campaign for Road Safety: Drivers Cited for Courtesy

More acts of courtesy on the road are reported today by the traffic observers employed by The Christian Science Monitor in its campaign for a better sense of courtesy among motorists and pedestrians. To encourage consideration for others on the highway, the Monitor, in cooperation with the management of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, is awarding daily two theater tickets each to the automobile drivers, who, while observing the law, go out of way to perform a kindly act.

The winners of today's awards are the drivers of the cars whose registration numbers and owners are as follows:

668,911
owned by
Joseph De Virgilio
886 Main Street
Cambridge
and
601,637
owned by
Gerald McCarthy
11 Elder Street
Dorchester

Here is the report of the incident which brought the award to the car registered 668,911:

"An automobile was stuck in the middle of busy Washington Street. A number of drivers passed it by, when suddenly the driver of the car bearing the registration number 668,911 stopped, put his front bumper against the rear bumper of the powerless car, and pushed it down the street until it got going again."

The incident which brought the award to car No. 601,637, follows:

"A taxicab driver in a car bearing the registration No. 601,637, was just about to turn into School Street from Tremont Street, when he noticed the traffic on School Street was stopped away back to Tremont. He could have made the turn and put his front wheels into School Street, but in doing so would have blocked the corner to pedestrian traffic. Instead of turning, he waited and waved for pedestrians to cross. Then when the street was clear, he went ahead."

World Affairs Parley Opens At Wellesley

Institute to Consider What U. S. Should Do In Problems

To Run Fortnight

Addresses by Experts Are Scheduled for Sessions Open to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10—Not only the world situation, but what the American citizen can do about it will be discussed at the Summer Institute of Social Progress which opens today on the Wellesley College campus for a two weeks' session on economics and political issues.

Men and women members, representing many sections of the country and widely different occupations and viewpoints, will register this afternoon from 3 to 6 p. m. in Stone Hall, and will meet together for the first time at dinner there at 6:15.

Speakers at the opening meeting at 8 p. m. in A. K. X. House will be Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College; Henry E. Warren of Ashland, President of the Warren Telechron Company and head of the Institute; Miss M. Louise Walworth of Newton Center, Chairman of the Board; Miss Alice W. Hunt of Providence, R. I., Chairman of the Finance Committee; and Joel Seidman of New York City, Student Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and former Director of the C. I. O. educational work in Detroit.

To Introduce Faculty

Tomorrow's program includes introduction of the faculty and assignment of members to roundtables at 9:30 a. m. in Sage Hall and an acquantance tea at 4 p. m. in A. K. X. House, when William B. Dickson, former Carnegie partner and First Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation will speak on "Democracy at the Crossroads."

Dr. John Stewart Burgess, head of the Department of Sociology at Temple University, and Chairman of the Institute faculty, will speak at the first of the evening forums which will be open to the public tomorrow evening at 8:15 p. m. in Billings Hall. Dr. Burgess, who has lived in Japan and was formerly head of the Sociology Department at Yenching University, North China, will discuss "The Sino-Japanese Conflict." Also taking part in the program will be Dr. P. C. Chang, former Dean of Nankai University, and Tetsuo S. Miyakawa, New York correspondent for the Japan Times and Mail.

Forums for Public

Two other public evening forums are scheduled for next week at the Institute. Clyde R. Miller, Professor of Education at Columbia University, will speak Tuesday evening on "Propaganda, Dictatorship, and Democracy" and on Friday evening Ralph L. Harding, Chief of the Metals and Minerals Division of the United States Department of Commerce, will discuss "What the Trade Agreements Program Means to Business." Both lectures will be given in Billings Hall at 8:15 p. m.

Faculty leaders who will lecture mornings at 9 o'clock in Sage Hall and will lead afternoon roundtable discussions, include Alfred D. Sheffield, Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College; Percy Wells Bidwell, Professor of Economics on leave from the University of Buffalo; Leroy E. Bowman, Director of the United Parents' Association of New York City; William Y. Elliott, Chairman of the Department of Government of Harvard University; Carl J. Friedrich, also of the Department of Government at Harvard; Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, well known as editor of The Nation; Mr. Miller; Ira De A. Reid, head of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University; Mr. Seidman; Miss Tony Sender, former member of the German Reichstag, and Harold L. Lunger of the Religion and Labor Foundation. Miss Dorothy P. Hill of Buffalo is Director of the Institute.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered thundershowers this afternoon, followed by generally fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate, possibly fresh, southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Scattered thundershowers this afternoon, followed by generally fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Maine: Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; slightly cooler in the west portion and warmer on the extreme coast tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday, preceded by scattered showers this afternoon or early tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	83	Minneapolis	62	82
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	70	88	New York	72	82
Denver	62	82	Norfolk	74	90
Helena	53	78	Philadelphia	76	92
Kansas City	68	90	St. Louis	74	88
Los Angeles	58	74	San Francisco	54	69
Miami	82	94	Washington	76	92

A—7:30 a. m., D.S.T., July 9.
B—Maximum, July 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:13 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:48 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:56 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 11:20 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:32 p. m.

Aiken Seeking To Free 'Frozen' Milk Payments

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 9 (AP)—George D. Aiken, Republican Governor of Vermont, indicated today he still was hopeful New England milk distributors would "consent" to distribution of $1,500,000 tied up by litigation over milk marketing legislation.

Commenting on a telegram from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, denying the Federal Government was responsible for holding the equalization payments in escrow, Governor Aiken said he "regretted" the dealers had not "demonstrated a more co-operative attitude."

"I had hoped they would consent to the distribution in order to meet the dire needs of our dairymen," he said.

H. P. Hood, 2nd, head of one of seven companies the Governor asked to help free the "frozen" money, told Mr. Aiken earlier in the week "the Government, and not the distributors," was responsible.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Boston—
William Powell in "Baroness and the Butler." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Missing Witnesses," with John Litel and Dick Purcell. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Strand—
"Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce. Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" in Technicolor, with Tommy Kelly and May Robson. Also Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen in "Island in the Sky."

Tremont—
Walter Huston in "Dodsworth." Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter, Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 12, p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 5:07, 8:14. Also Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3:37, 6:44, 9:55.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Uptown—

Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," featuring Richard Dix. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
Fred MacMurray in "Cocoanut Grove." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "State Police," with John King. 2, 5, 8. Tomorrow: "Merrily We Live," with Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett. Also Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Judge Hardy's Children."

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Metropolitan—
Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"The face Behind the Mask." Donald Duck and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

University—
Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne in "Merrily We Live." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also "This Marriage Business," with Victor Moore. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond.

Fenway and Paramount—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 3:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
The Ritz Brothers in "Kentucky Moonshine." Also "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Monday: "The Goldwyn Follies," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers.

Tomorrow

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell
8:30 p. m.

Swedish Coronation March ..Svendsen
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Scherzo from the Octet ..Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 1 in C minor ..Brahms
Finale: Adagio; Allegro non troppo, ma con brio

'Interval

Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
"Waltz of the Flowers," from Suite "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Evening Prayer from "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
First Hungarian Dance, in G minor ..... Brahms

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—Boston Concert Band, Alfonso D'Avino conducting. Federal Music Project. 6:30 p. m.

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—Symphony concert by State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede conducting. Federal Music Project. 8:15 p. m.

Monday

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—Commonwealth Band, William Barrington-Sergent conducting. Federal Music Project. 12 noon.

Atlantic Liners Of Four Nations Berth at Boston

Week-End Sailings

Transatlantic passenger liners from the merchant marine of four nations constitute the marine parade of deep-water passenger vessels at the port of Boston this week end. Six such craft are among the 29 boats of all types due in port between today and Monday.

While the first big transatlantic liner of the parade—Cunard White Star's Laconia—is expected to tie up at East Boston late today to embark passengers for the sailing at 10 p. m. for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool, tomorrow's activities provide four vessels of as many different nations, two sailing for Europe and two arriving from other nations.

In the morning, three of the liners arrive.

National Guards Reach Camp For 15-Day Training

BOURNE, Mass., July 9 (AP)—The well-groomed soldiers of the 26th "Yankee" Division, Massachusetts National Guard, comprising 8,000 officers and men, arrived at their Bourne camp today to begin 15 days of intensive training.

Fifteen special trains pulled into North Falmouth station with most of the guardsmen. Trucks conveyed them to the camp.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Division Commander, was greeted by Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole, who has been at camp preparing for the arrival of the troops

The training period will continue through July 23. Sunday, July 17, was set aside for a combined "Governor's Day" and "visitors' day."

It was the first time since World War days that the division encamped in its entirety.

No Standing Room—Anyone who wants to park a friend temporarily on the Wellesley College campus while he attends to business of his own, had better be sure that the said friend has some wheeled conveyance to support him. A sign at the entrance to the large parking space near Green Hall reads: "Parking Space for Automobiles and Bicycles Only — Pedestrians Excluded."

Filling Stations—Bank patrons seem to be getting good dividends in ink at any rate, these days. One diligent pursuer of facts, impressed by a story from Toronto of the fabulous sums spent by financial institutions for writing fluid has been doing a little sleuthing in Boston.

Peering from behind marble pillars, watching reflections in tellers' windows and what not, he has observed the activities of patrons very narrowly.

Now he reveals that at least 10 per cent of those writing checks or filling out deposit slips—and whatever else people do at the stand-up glass-topped desks—seize the opportunity of filling up their fountain pens and wiping off the tips on the convenient bank blotters. Some even show their affection for their bankers by carrying away useful souvenirs in the form of pen holders.

Duck Swan Dives—Whether it's the rainy weather—or the publicity received by their Hollywood cousin Donald—ducks are in the public eye nowadays.

Out on Lake Avenue in Newton Highlands, G. Harry Adalian, Boston rug merchant, has some of the domesticated waterfowl. One of them likes to be different—perhaps because his name in Drndl.

The other day—to a chorus of quacks from his sisters and his cousins and his aunts—he ascended to the roof of their floating home, waddled to the edge, snapped to attention, poised, feet together and wings outstretched—and then glided gracefully through the air and into the limpid waters in a perfect swan dive.

The growing sense of importance swelling the breasts of the duck family was also evidenced not long ago when all traffic at Beacon Street near Carlton in Brookline was tied up while a matronly bird, followed by a line of 13 sedate ducklings, majestically crossed the road with as much assurance as if a policeman had beckoned them on.

Gorillas and Hoops—People who have difficulty with their French on the menus of swank hotels, have nothing on the other half of the world who frequent the many dining-car eating places that dot the wayside. You almost have to know another language in order to translate the orders after they leave you. We understood when we ordered fried onion rings, and the man yelled "Hoops, m'dear"! But shrill "one gorilla" left us wondering. So we inquired as to its meaning. Whereupon we were informed that "one gorilla" means "one g-r-r-illed cheese sandwich!"

Genuine When Leathery—She was a nice-looking dowager, having her lunch in one of the smart eating places. Very quiet-looking, too. In fact, she looked as if she'd never get upset over anything. But there she was, excited as they make them as she talked with the manager. It seems that there was a bit of an argument, for she insisted that the liver she was eating was not real calves' liver. And the manager, knowing the high quality of everything purchased, was equally certain that it was. "But I can tell real calves' liver, sir, I'd know it anywhere," the little lady declared. "And may I ask just how you tell it?" the manager asked in a very quiet manner. "Why, of course," she replied, "real calves' liver has a leathery taste about it!"

For Local Explorers—A new map issued by the El System will be useful to those who enjoy the innocent and instructive pastime of seeing how many miles can be covered on one ten cent fare—by judicious transferring from one line to another.

There are now 126 rapid transit, trolley car, bus and trackless trolley routes operated in Greater Boston by the Boston Elevated. They are all clearly indicated on the new pocket size maps, which can be obtained free at the Park Street station information booth and at some other stations.

Places of interest are listed and indexed, too, and times of first and last trips on the various lines are given.

The Elevated now operates 285 miles of bus routes, 358 miles of streetcar and rapid transit track and 26 miles of trackless trolley routes—but of course even the most expert transfer user, working day and night, can hardly hope to cover any really large portion of all these miles on a single fare!

Arboretum Joys Canned — Rain may be acceptable to the vegetable residents of the Arnold Arboretum but, in its persistence, it is distinctly discouraging to visitors. But even if it patters for days on end, the colors of flowers and shrubs at their best in the big park can now be enjoyed.

During the past two years about 2,400 feet of motion picture film and 650 lantern slides, all in natural color, have been made, recording spring and summer flowers and autumn fruits at their most decorative moments.

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Wearing Apparel—Shoes and Gifts

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

WNEW Denied More Power

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Communications Commission examiner has recommended denial of an application by radio station WNEW, New York City, for permission to increase its daytime power from 2½ kilowatts to five kilowatts.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 10

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 11

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Amusement Parks Wait Hopefully For Summer Rush

(Continued from Page 9)

them all through their history, too, is the constantly changing expectations of riders. What with airplanes, fast-driven automobiles, surfboards and what not, thrillers of yesterday are altogether too tame for today's school children, even. The company's engineers are constantly having to modernize the coasters they operate—heightening a hill here, increasing a bank there, adding a dark tunnel somewhere else.

Roller coasters have their ups and downs—but they want to make sure that as far as patronage goes they are all ups—and the steeper the downs the better these ups are likely to be, these days.

Some 20 years ago, or more, according to Mr. Mangels of the museum, the loop-the-loop ride was installed in many places—but it was in advance of its time. It was just a little too much for the average thrill rider. Soon the rides were dismantled.

Loop-the-Loops

Today, though, many park operators believe, it would be more apt to be a distinct success. In the meantime the looping swings recently installed in many places, are giving something of the same effect—with considerable profit to their owners.

Roller coasters have developed along two distinct lines. There were the "scenic railways" and the plain, unvarnished thrill coasters. Using L. A. Thompson patent, in which each car had a brakeman who attended to clamping a draw bar to a cable to climb hills, and to applying brakes on down grades, the scenic railway trains rolled gracefully through tunnels, around mountains and past tableaus of the kind now usually seen only in water tunnels. As they swooped majestically from one scenic splendor to another, nothing above mild exclamations of delight escaped from the spell-bound riders.

The plain coasters—or "tobaggans"—on the other hand, made no effort to charm riders with anything but breath-taking dives and swings around curves. No brakeman lent a touch of confidence to their patrons. The cars hooked automatically to a cable hauling them up to the first dizzy heights—and then careened around "untouched by human hand," so to speak.

Fiji Roller Coaster

The first roller coaster patent that Mr. Mangels could find was dated 1880, but Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institute remarked: "You can do better than that. The Fiji Islanders had coasters long before that. The Institution has native slides from the Fiji Islands, made from long grass. We also have the grass mats on which the natives squatted to take gravity rides 350 years ago." And of course, everybody has heard about the fun baby beavers get out of their mud slides!

One of the most successful rides today is the Dodgem—made by the Dodgem Corporation in New England—and the Scooter, made by the big Lusse Brothers' concern of Philadelphia and London. These are the little electric cars with rubber bumpers all around them, in which grown-ups and small children alike delight in bumping as heavily as possible into each other—with resulting skids on the steel floor.

Fred L. Markey, general manager of the Dodgem Corporation in Lawrence, Mass., says: "The Dodgem is the first amusement park device in which the patron can participate in its operation. All other devices such as the merry-go-round, roller coaster, etc., followed a given course but the Dodgem cars can be steered about the platform at the will of the rider.

"The Dodgem ride was invented by Max and Harold Stoehrer of Methuen, Mass., a father and son, who had been operating amusement devices for several years. The first ride was installed at Salisbury Beach, Mass., in 1920 and was such an instantaneous success that orders were placed during that summer for over 300 cars to be delivered during the spring of 1921.

"There are approximately 225 Dodgem rides in the United States and 75 to 80 in foreign countries all over the world, including Canada, England, Scotland, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, France, Spain, Hungary, Mexico and Japan.

"Plans are being formulated for the installation of two Dodgem rides at the New York World's Fair."

Although the New England-made Dodgems are known the world over, their Philadelphia competitors, the Scooters, have many loyal admirers at Nantasket—where the latest models have just been installed—and elsewhere in New England.

Expense Is Great

To get some idea of the great cost of installing rides in modern amusement parks it is only necessary to glance at the elaborate catalogue of the Philadelphia Toboggan Company—which builds a number of other devices in addition to merry-go-rounds and roller coasters.

For this company's comparatively simple new "Mechanical Cycle Horses"—on which patrons propel themselves by hand in races—the price of each horse is $150, and the track and loading platform runs up well toward $1,000. That's about as inexpensive a ride as you can find. Roller coasters, of course, yary with the circumstances, but it is nothing unusual for the cost to run up to $50,000 or more. It takes a lot of dimes and quarters to pay that back in short summer seasons.

A fun house is no inexpensive trifle, either. The Philadelphia Toboggan Company will fit you out with any combination of devices you like—and it will build the house for you as well, if you insist, but here is a suggested layout:

"(1) A canvas blow-up bag with motor and blower. (2) A Jumping Tiger stunt. (3) Rubber snakes. (4) A scene with painted backdrop with inflating ghost, falling mummy and scenic effects. (5) Thrusting arm stunt. (6) A 14-foot suspension bridge partly exposed to public for ballyhoo. (7) Four electric air valves in bridge. (8) Falling barrels automatically returning to position. (9) Mouse and barrel, with revolving mouse on floor and Klaxon horn. (10) Waterburst stunt. (11) Walking skeleton. (12) Jack in barrel stunt."

North Shore Gardens Display Beauties to Aid Club Fund

Yesterday and Thursday were gala days along the North Shore when 17 of the most beautiful gardens in this region of superlative estates were opened for the benefit of the North Shore Garden Club's educational fund.

Perfect weather, brilliant sunshine lighting a plethora of gay blossoms and flooding the stretches of green lawns that sweep to the ocean's edge, the invigorating tang of the sea in the air, handsomely-gowned women, all combined in a scene of striking lovelinesss.

As the estates to be visited were widely scattered in the area between Marblehead, Hamilton, and Manchester, it was not possible to visit more than a few in an afternoon. The visit began at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Batcheldder, Jr., "Moraine Farm," on the shores of Wenham Lake in North Beverly, which is noted for its unusual evergreens. Long, winding drives are bordered by most interesting varieties of gigantic evergreen trees, planted more than 50 years ago under the supervision of Prof. Charles Sargeant of Harvard University, who was active in planning the Arboretum. The sunken formal garden was restful with shades of Blue, Delphinium, Larkspur, and Japanese Iris, combined with Roses.

'Rockmarge' at Prides

From North Beverly the writer went to Prides Crossing and visited Mrs. William H. Moore's "Rockmarge," one of the famous North Shore show places. Of this estate it might be said that it has everything. The big white house itself is a picture, with tall fluted columns suggesting the southern plantation style and set among great elms. The lawn is one of the largest and most perfect, sweeping down to the rocks at the ocean's edge. Although there are several formal, and several Rose gardens, rock gardens, pergolas, and woodsy paths, there is an effect of spaciousness on every hand and all is so perfectly planned to create a harmonious ensemble. One unusual feature of "Rockmarge" is a flight of steps completely arched with Rhododendrons, leading into a long path planted on either side with lindens trained to form an almost solid canopy overhead. One may walk to the beach along the loveliest shaded lane imaginable. Here are many exotic trees and shrubs, and in the Rose garden are the rarest of species, among them one of such deep red that it has the appearance of rich velvet, shading to black on the edges. Mrs. George H. Lyman welcomed guests at the driveway entrance.

New Thrill at 'Glass Head'

"Glass Head," the home of Mrs. Gordon Abbott in West Manchester, was the next place visited. One thought "Rockmarge" so perfect that there was an intimation that other gardens might not measure up. But "Glass Head" was a new thrill, different from all other places. Situated on a rocky slope high above the sea, all the rugged naturalness has been retained, beautified and added to immeasurably. Along the paths that wind and curve up hill and down dale are planted about every variety of fern and flowering shrubs, still in blossom. Gardens may have shrubs in blossom all summer, Mrs. Abbott said, if thought is given to the selection. Displayed on tables along the driveway were 50 examples of flowering shrubs, sent by the Aboretum, and also ground covers of which "Glass Head" boasts a delightful collection that forms a colorful tapestry spread over the rocks.

Putnam Home Charming

The home of Mr. and Mrs. George Putnam, "Lobster Cove," on Smith's Point, is an interesting illustration of what can be built on the side of a hill sloping to the sea. Beautiful terraced gardens lead to the house from where one has a superb view over the Roses and the clipped Euonymous, with glimpses of the ocean on one hand and a fresh water pond on the other, bordered with willows and covered with lilies. A swimming pool, on a higher terrace, reflects the near-by rose garden.

Birds at 'Sunny Waters'

"Sunny Waters," home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall, also on Smith's Point, is a sanctuary for birds, feeding stations under the trees attracting large numbers of colorful songsters that add much to this interesting garden. The sunken garden is entered through an old wrought iron gate that came from Charleston, S. C., and in the corners of the garden are four lead figures representing the four seasons. Across the broad lawn is a rustic gate that came from England, through which one enters a path leading down to the beach. Mrs. William Sturgis H. Lothrop received guests at "Sunny Waters," Mrs. Hall being in Europe. Cooling drinks with cakes and sandwiches were served in each garden.

Other Show Places

Other gardens open were Mrs. A. C. Burrage's "Sea Home," noted for its collection of potted plants; "Eaglis," home of Mrs. John R. McGinley, with its famous series of gardens surrounded by water on three sides with artificial ponds and brooks included; Mrs. Gardner M. Lane's "The Chimneys," whose seaside garden won the 1933 gold medal from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Mrs. A. C. Burrage's "Orchidvale," the greenhouse which contains a rare collection of orchids; "Rye Hill," home of Mrs. C. K. Cummings; Mrs. Rufus L. Sewall's "Indian Ridge," and Mr. and Mrs. W. Endicott Dexter's "Indian Hill." In Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ayer's "Juniper Ridge," which is also a gold medal winner, was open, and the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Goodwin, in Topsfield. Others were those of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Marblehead; Mrs. Robert B. Choat, Danvers; Mrs. K. Schuyler Choat, Topsfield; Mrs. Frederick S. Mosley, Newburyport, and Mrs. John G. Coolidge, North Andover.

July Ice Carnival?

July seems hardly the time to talk about ice carnivals, but there is a very direct connection between the opening of Camp Child, on Cape Cod, tomorrow and the successful skating show, "The Enchanted Palace," that was sponsored by Skridsko Club last February at "Elmcraft," home of Roger F. Turner, in Walpole.

Scouts and boys of Scout age from various South Shore towns have been selected to attend Camp Child this summer in proportion to the number of tickets recorded to have been sold by the Scout troops of the respective towns before the night of the carnival. The entire proceeds of the show have been made available for carnival week at Camp Child, which has been made possible through the support of Harrison H. Child, of Medfield, and Charles S. Bird, of East Walpole. The success of the carnival was due largely to the participants, which included Miss Joan Tozzer of Cambridge, Miss Polly Blodgett of Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn-Gaskel Hall of Leominster and Philadelphia, Miss Gretchen Merrill of Brookline, and others.

'Maria Chapdelaine' Cottage Dedicated

PERIBONKA, Quebec, July 9 (CP)—The small, newly whitewashed frame house where Lohis Hemon penned his story of Maria Chapdelaine and "habitant" life in French Canada was opened Thursday as a museum, dedicated to the memory of the Frenchman who acquired only posthumous fame.

Marie and Lydia Hemon, sister and daughter of the novelist, were present at the museum's inauguration. They had come from France to this little town on the shores of Lake St. John for the occasion.

Buckley Proposes Compromise Plan In Relief Tangle

A compromise spending program for unemployment relief to break the present gubernatorial-legislative deadlock over this problem was proposed last night by Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor.

Accusing both sides of practicing "despicable politics," Mr. Buckley, speaking before the Weymouth Democratic Town Committee, proposed a relief program consisting of $9,000,000 from the highway fund and "a moderate bond issue."

The Buckley proposal came shortly after Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, proposed to Governor Hurley that a special public works program be financed by the $9,000,000 left unexpended in the highway fund, with the jobs to be given out through a nonpartisan board.

The State Auditor did not hesitate to direct critical fire toward Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who, in his fight for legislative approval of successive programs calling for a $23,625,000 bond issue and then for $17,500,000 in bond issue and appropriations, pledged "that no man, woman, or child will go hungry" during his administration.

This pledge, Mr. Buckley said, "is purely political, as every intelligent citizen knows that the burden of local welfare relief will be borne by the taxpayers. . . ."

Meanwhile, Governor Hurley is preparing a special message on State finance to submit to the Legislature on Monday. The House and Senate will hold formal sessions on Tuesday to consider the program which may result in dissolution of the present deadlock between the Governor and the Republican dominated Legislature over relief spending.

Week-End Radio Programs Present Pleasing Variety

The Week-End Radio

Three program tributes to George Gershwin, the debut of Billy House, a comedian, a "streamlined" production of "Pagliacci," and Bram Stoker's horrendous "Dracula" by Orson Welles and a dramatic company constitute the outstanding dial-worthy programs over the week-end. The Gershwin tributes and the House debut come on Sunday while the opera and drama will be heard on Monday.

Saturday

Noteworthy drama:

"Episode in Red," rural comedy by Vermont author, Merritt P. Allen, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage," Civil War story, in Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Serious music:

Robin Hood Dell Concert, Philadelphia Orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor, Mutual to WAAB, 8:30 p. m., in program of Delamarter's Overture—"They Too Went Down"; Dohnanyi's Suite, Op. 19; Korngold's "Marietta Lied Zur Laute"; Rossini's Overture—"Semiramis"; Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night"; Kreisler's "The Old Refrain"; Arditi's "Il Bacio"; Bach's Air from D Major Suite; Morton Gould's Pavane; Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice"; Lucy Monroe, soprano, soloist.

Light music:

Act I of Offenbach's "The Grand Duchess," in "Operetta Memories," Intercity to WMEX, 7:15 p. m.

Talk:

"How to Detect Counterfeit Money," Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney in Massachusetts, first of series under the auspices of the United States Treasury Department, to combat current flood of counterfeit money in New England.

Special event:

Dedicatory program of new WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., studios and transmitter. NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m.; address by Owen D. Young and Lenox R. Lohr; variety; drama and popular music.

Sunday

Gershwin Tributes:

"Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m., to do all-Gershwin program from which records will be made; melodies from musical comedies, the folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," and the "Rhapsody in Blue" are programmed; Felix Knight, tenor; Jane Froman, contralto; Sonny Schuyler, baritone; Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.

Paul Whiteman's Orchestra to merge with Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; features: Mr. Whiteman to conduct rarely-heard "Second Rhapsody in Blue" and the "Rhapsody in Blue," Mr. Barlow to conduct "Concerto in F," with Walter Gross, pianist; songs from musical comedies, movies and opera, "Porgy and Bess," with Jane Froman, Maxine Sullivan, quartet and chorus.

American Album of Familiar Music to do group of Gershwin songs and "Rhapsody in Blue," NBC-Red to WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Serious music:

Coolidge Quartet to make third appearance on Radio City hour, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Jolly English "glees," well-known part songs of eighteenth century to be presented by CBC Singers from Toronto, CBS to WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in D major; Bach's Prelude in E minor, transcribed by Christian Thaulow; Introduction and Wedding March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Golden Cockerel"; Walton's "Facade" Suite, principal items in Lewisohn Stadium concert, Macklin Marrow, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel"; two of Dvorak's Slavonic Dances; and Sibelius's "Finlandia," by Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, Richard Czerwonky, conductor, from Grant Park, Chicago, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m.

Verdi's "La Traviata," with James Melton, Rosa Tentoni and Carlo Morelli, soloists, with Cincinnati Summer Opera Association, from Zoological Gardens, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 11:15 p. m.

Drama:

"Back Home," dramatized story of James Whitcomb Riley, to return, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 1:30 p. m.

"Story of Nero and Agrippina," in "There Was a Woman" period, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m.

"Brother Orchid," amusing tale of gangster who tries to "go straight," in "Their Greatest Stories," Mutual to WAAB, 5:30 p. m.

Comedy debut:

Billy House, stage and screen comedian, to make radio debut in "The Laugh Liner," with Jack Fulton, soloist, and Carl Hohengarten's Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 6:30 p. m.

Talks:

"Economic Co-operation in the Americas," Capitan Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadorian Ambassador to the United States, to read address prepared by Dr. Luis Bassano, Foreign Minister, CBS to WEEI, 1:45 p. m.

Erwin D. Canham, Washington correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, to give highlights of President Roosevelt's western trip, CBS to WEEI, 5 p. m.

"The Right to Work and the Right to Own," forum by University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Monday

Serious Music:

Streamlined version of "Pagliacci," Mutual to WAAB, 10:30 p. m., by soloists and orchestra, from Chicago; language is brought up to date and story recast in this production.

Drama:

"Dracula," by Orson Welles and company in premiere of "Pirst Person Singular" period, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Talks:

Albin Johansson, president of the Co-operative Union of Sweden, to speak on "Co-operative Sweden," CBS to WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Work of the legislative executive committee in Congress investigating monopolies to be explained by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, in National Forum, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10:30 p. m. A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Sport commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Sport commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 America Dances	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Piano duo	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Junior Birdmen	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News: sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Mal Hallet's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Mal Hallet's Orch.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	String quartet
7:00 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Pres. Roosevelt	Message of Israel	President Roosevelt at	Charioteers: quartet	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30 Pres. Roosevelt	Jim's Question Bee	Oklahoma City	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Del Casino, songs	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Saturday Night	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Session	Al Donahue's Orchestra	garten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jam Session"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.	"Episode in Red"; dra-	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Classical Hour"
8:45 sketch; soloists	matic sketch	Barry McKinley	phony Concert	"Classical Hour"
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	"Swinging Through	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Spy Stories"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	America"; selections	phony Concert	"Spy Stories"
9:30 Columbia Work-	vocal groups; Hoosier	from Hollywood San	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Shandor's Gypsies
9:45 shop; drama	Hot Shots	Francisco, Chi., N. Y.	phony Concert	Shandor's Gypsies
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	Le Baron's Orchestra;	Sixteenth Anniversary	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Le Baron's Orchestra;	of Station WGY: speak-	phony Concert	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm"	ers; music; sketch	Don Redman's Orch.	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
10:45 Vocal soloist	"Concert in Rhythm"	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Don Redman's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Pendarvis Orch.	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music: drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Woodwind Ensemble	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Woodwind Ensemble	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	Musical Interlude; com-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	edy sketch	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Recorded program	To be announced	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 "Romany Trail"	Commentator	Norsemen Quartet	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Comment	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Coolidge Quartet; Jan	"Accordiana"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Peeres, tenor	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	Coolidge Quartet; Jan	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	Peeres, tenor	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	"Way Down Home"	Glenn Darwin, tenor;	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	C. Lansing, soprano	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Jane Fro-	Network program	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	man; Nat Shilkret's	"Aunt Fanny's Dinner"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Summer Session";	Orch.; Felix Knight;	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 orch.; vocalists	Milton Cross	Vicente Gomes, guitar	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Gershwin Memorial	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sunday Drivers"	London commentator	"Yeomen of the Guard,"
3:15 Concert: Colum-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sunday Drivers"	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Act II
3:30 bia Broadcasting	Helen Henry, soprano	"Romance Melodies"	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Yeomen of the Guard"
3:45 Symphony; Paul	Three Cheers, Trio	"Romance Melodies"	Jimmy Livingston's Or.	Lincoln Quartet
4:00 Whiteman's Or-	National Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:15 chestra	National Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:30 CBC Singers, from	Comment; vocalist	"The World Is Yours";	Sport comment	Rockport Players
4:45 Toronto, Ontario.	Comment; vocalist	drama	Hatterfields", drama	Rockport Players
5:00 Erwin Canham	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15 Aeolian Ensemble	drama	chorus; orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	Dramatic sketch	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	"Radio Newsreel"	Dramatic sketch	Young People's Church
6:00 Texas Rangers	WLW Summer Concert	"Hum and Strum"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
6:15 Texas Rangers	WLW Summer Concert	"Concert Album"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Louis Chico's Strings
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Canadian Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45 Billy House	News	James Melton	Drama: speaker	Dramatic program
7:00 Phil Cook's Al-	Popular Classics	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Dance Melodies
7:15 manac	Popular Classics	Dave Elman	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Melodies
7:30 "Passing Parade";	Westminster School	"Interesting Neighbors";	The Brown Sisters	Commentator
7:45 "Passing Parade"	Choir	informal interview	"Hollywood Whispers"	Irish Minstrels
8:00 "Let There Be	"Spy at Large"; drama	Edward Arnold; Edgar	Art Shaw's Orchestra	Gospel songs
8:15 Music"	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Art Shaw's Orchestra	Melodic Tones
8:30 Lewisohn Stadium	"Episode in Red"; dra-	John Carter; Basil	"Invitation to Waltz";	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Concert: Philhar-	matic sketch	Rathbone	vocalists; orchestra	Consolairs
9:00 monic Orchestra	"Win Your Lady"; dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Dinner to Crown Prince	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Lewisohn Stadium	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Gustaf Adolf	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Concert: Philhar-	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Elinor Sherry; orches-	Organ: vocalist
9:45 monic Orchestra	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	tra; vocalists	Fashion Parade of Song
10:00 "Joan and Kermit"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 "Joan and Kermit"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 News comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 News comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News	News; music	News	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
11:15 Dance Music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather	Don Redman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror"	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror"	Woody Herman's Orch.

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Journal of Living"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra; news	"Journal of Living"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Home Forum	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Dramatic sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Cronin at the Console	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin" sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Songs They Write	Cowboy songs
11:15 Richard Maxwell	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	Hillbilly music	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalists; organ	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Tower Tempos	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music

Boston Lays Cornerstone Of a New Building for Boys

Five years ago, when the roster of wandering boys of America was at its peak, there was no place in Boston where a homeless youth could find shelter except in a cheap lodging house for men or in a cell in a city jail.

The army was on the march, thumbing along the highways, riding freight trains, sleeping anywhere, drifting aimlessly from city to town. The Nation had a new problem.

Over at Morgan Memorial on Shawmut Avenue, a group of serious-minded men, experienced in their contacts with those most familiar with the seamy side of life, tackled the problem. Their answer was to open the first Goodwill Inn, a refuge for boys from 15 to 21. Since then it has ministered to more than 2500 boys from all over the country, most of whom wandered into Boston from every state in the Union. On reaching Boston, they were directed to the Goodwill Inn by the Travelers Aid Society, the police and co-operating social service agencies and individuals.

In recent years many boys from Greater Boston and near-by towns came to the Inn in an hour of need and were spared the experience of wandering. They were sheltered and were given friendly counsel and care. Many of the boys returned to their homes again. Others, who had no homes, or whose homes were broken and distressed, remained and took advantage of the opportunities for work and school offered to them.

Made Possible by Gift

Today that record received tangible reward. In the presence of a cosmopolitan gathering, the cornerstone of a new building, to be known as the Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn for Boys, honoring the donor, was laid with appropriate exercises. The building is made possible through a gift of $115,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation, of which J. Willard Hayden, brother of the founder, is president.

By the gift the Morgan Memorial is able to extend its great service. The seven-story, brick structure will provide rest and shelter for wandering boys. But it will do more than that. It will provide modern equipment and technique for a new approach to the problem of runaway boys. In this respect it is a pioneering development. Nowhere in Boston is there a similar activity designed specifically to meet and solve the problems of the maladjusted, teen-age boy.

At the exercises today on the property facing the new playground which has been opened up between Wheeler and Kirkland Streets in the South End, the Rev. E. J. Helms, superintendent of the Morgan Memorial, introduced those taking part in the ceremony.

Following a selection by the Memorial's All Nations Orchestra and the singing of "America the Beautiful," the Rev. Shibly Malouf, pastor of the Syrian congregation, read Scripture verses. The Rev. Howard A. Asbury, pastor of the Negro congregation, and the Rev. Thomas Benbury, evangelist of that congregation, offered prayer.

William J. Kurth, president of the Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc., described the aims of the Inn, and Dr. Emil M. Harter, director, gave a history of the work since its beginning in December, 1932.

Mr. Hayden, in laying the cornerstone, said: "I believe nothing could be more fitting than to provide this opportunity for the young men of America to become useful citizens. The trustees of my brother's foundation are glad to construct this building and promote the Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries in not only 'saving the waste in things' but 'saving the waste in men,' as well. To this highest of human endeavors, we seek to follow him who declared that he came to 'seek and save the lost'."

The Rev. Nicola Notar, pastor of the Italian congregation, pronounced the benediction.

Room for Many Activities

The Inn is to be built of red brick with limestone trimmings and will be as simple as possible in design, in keeping with the purpose for which the building is to be used.

The first floor of the new building will be kept well above the ground to give a well-lighted basement. In this basement will be bowling alleys, a small laundry where the boys may wash their own clothes, another small laundry room for the use of the families of the management, and small rooms for the sorting of soiled linen and for the distribution of clean linen. On this floor too, will be a "Hobby Room" which will be fitted up as a workshop for use of any of the boys whom it may seem well to train along some mechanical line which may interest them.

On the first floor will be a big lounge with an attractively designed alcove with fireplace and seats, and overlooking it the general office. From the office will open a private office, a room for records, and a reception room which will be used by the management, and also by the boys when they have visitors whom they may wish to see privately. There will be a small music room which will have a piano and be fitted so that it may be used on occasions as a small private chapel.

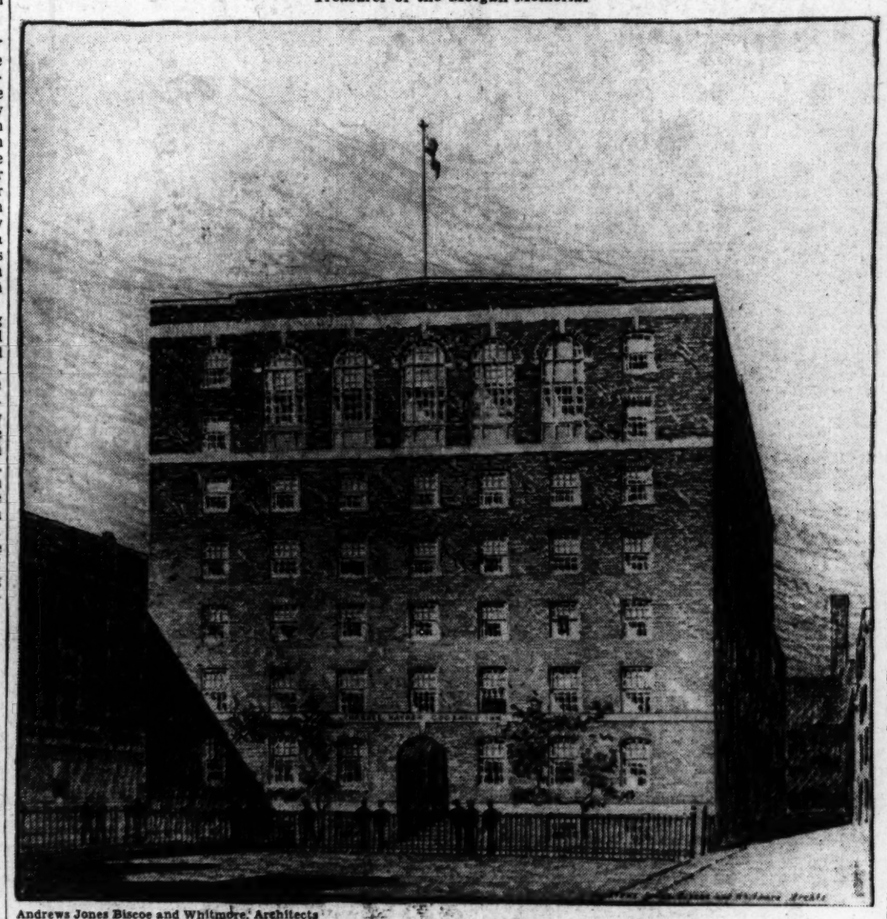
Sleeping accommodations will be on the upper floors with a part of the sixth floor given up to a big unfinished exercise room which extends up through two stories.

New 'Goodwill Inn' Started for Boys

By a Staff Photographer

Cornerstone Exercises Mark Beginning of Project

Left to Right—J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, Donor of the Goodwill Inn for Boys, Laying the Cornerstone; the Rev. E. J. Helms, Superintendent of the Morgan Memorial; William M. Bailey, Builder; William J. Kurth, President of the Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc.; I. Howland Jones, of Andrews, Jones, Biscoe, and Whittemore, Architects; and Fred C. Moore, Treasurer of the Morgan Memorial



Andrews Jones Biscoe and Whitmore, Architects

The Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn for the Morgan Memorial

Rubber Springs Cut Vibration In Jump Machines

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 9 (AP)—Science had bounced up with a rubber antidote for "jitters" suffered by workers handling heavily vibrating industrial machinery, and promises to stem destruction of machines subjected to constant thumping.

Rubber springs to eliminate vibration, were described yesterday to industrial and construction engineers and college professors by F. L. Haushalter of the B. F. Goodrich Company at the summer seminar on concrete and timber held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Describing them as "vibro-insulators," Mr. Haushalter said the mountings, tested successfully on machines ranging up to 500,000 pounds, may eleminate as much as 90 per cent of the vibration in machinery and extend the life of concrete structures in which they are housed.

Two Boston Ships Ordered Back To Panama Service

Log of the Port of Boston

Two steamers in the Boston service of the United States Lines to the British Isles are ordered "loaned" to the Panama Pacific Line for the resumption of intercoastal passenger service between New York and San Francisco. The American Traveler is to sail westbound from New York, Sept. 10, and the American Shipper on Oct. 22.

First vessel to resume the service is the City of Los Angeles, formerly the City of Havre, of the old Baltimore Mail Line whose transatlantic service was recently suspended. Other steamers of that fleet are to be put in service as soon as air-conditioning apparatus has been installed in passenger quarters and additional refrigerator cargo space provided in holds.

* * *

Two other Boston steamers are reported permanently out of the picture so far as Boston is concerned. The Bellflower, once a familiar figure in this port where it called for Peabody & Lane's transatlantic freight service, is understood sold to overseas interests, and the steamer Pemberton of the Nantasket Boston Steamboat Co., to shipbreakers.

* * *

Boston now has a full fledged Captain for its Harbor Master. Genial Lieut. Lawrence H. Dunn, for years the Police Department's marine expert, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the department and is to continue as Harbor Master, in command of Station 8, Commercial Street. Skipper Dunn—as his many waterfront friends can now accurately call him—entered the Police Department in 1913, became Sergeant in 1918 and Lieutenant in 1928.

Leon Stone

Salesmen's 'Crusade' Boosts Carolina Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Sales in Charlotte increased 15 per cent during the first week and a half of the Charlotte Salesmen's Crusade, merchants and businessmen reported at a mass meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce to promote the movement.

Leaders of the campaign were highly enthusiastic over the accomplishments and declared every indication points to even greater success in the stimulation of commercial activity here in the immediate future. In the meantime, the effort has grown into a Carolinas-wide sales campaign. Charlotte speakers have engagements in all parts of the two States.

Election of Judges an Issue Rising in Bay State Politics

Reporter-at-Law

Democracies generally adhere to the principle of allowing the right to exercise sovereign powers to lie with the people. It is the people's choice, theoretically, that is reflected in the personnel of all branches of the government, executive, legislative or judicial.

Superficially, at least, many of the States have attained this level in all branches. In Massachusetts, however, only legislators and executives are elected. The electorate has for many years left to the temporary incumbent of the Governor's office the privilege of selecting a judge, appointed for life, who may be removed only on proof of misbehavior.

Statements that the appointive system, as exemplified in Massachusetts for more than a century, should be replaced by some method more clearly reflecting the desires of the voters, are frequent in the daily press.

Existing Methods

"Any temptation to regard existing state methods and practices as forever fixed or sacred because of their antiquity should be challenged," a legally-trained observer of the political scene wrote recently. He continued: "The present need is for the assertion and exercise by citizens, individually and collectively, of their rights and responsibilities.

"It may be found that we should demand the same right in selecting the judges of our courts that we still retain, but too often fail to exercise, in the election of a Governor or Sheriff."

These precepts have been adopted to some extent by candidates for public office (perhaps the keenest observers of public opinion) who will go before the electorate next fall. Whether the motive is to attract votes or for the improvement of the judiciary, it is notable that the change has been included in a number of platforms.

Just what plan will be offered in place of the present system is unknown. Nothing concrete has appeared. However, not all the States in which judges are elected, and there are many, adopted the same pattern.

Political Element

These states insist that politics, which is the cause of most opposition to appointment of judges, be detached from the election or selection of the justices. In Massachusetts, of course, the judges are named by a Chief Executive, himself the representative of the dominant political party.

In a majority of the elective states, party designations are omitted from the election ballots. Voters are unaware, unless otherwise informed, of party affiliations of the candidates. Just how far this ignorance extends can, of course, be queried.

Opposition to any plan to elect judges is usually based on insecurity of tenure, resulting in intimidation and control of judiciary. Courts must of necessity be free from external pressure, but it does not yet appear which of the two selective systems more nearly relieves the justice of all political ties.

Perhaps it will not be the adoption of one to the exclusion of the other which will bring better results, but a combination of the best elements of both. A plan whereby the Chief Executive must select his appointees from a list prepared by a qualified group composed of members of the state bar and representatives of the State's industries and professions has drawn, and merits, considerable discussion.

Preview of the Week's News: Boston to Welcome Royalty

Precedent was cast aside by Harvard University two decades ago when, at special convocations, it honored the heroes of two of America's World War allies with special degrees.

Departing from its rule of taking such action only at Commencement time, it honored Marshal Joseph Joffre, defender of Paris; Cardinal Mercier and King Albert, of Belgium, in 1917-19, at times most suitable to these foreign visitors.

Next Monday, the 302-year-old University will make a similar departure from custom when it holds a special academic meeting in the faculty room of University Hall to bestow the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Gustav Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden, who is in America to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the first Swedish settlement on this continent.

The Crown Prince and Princess, who visited Boston once before, in 1926, will arrive tonight for two days of festivities sponsored by the New Sweden Tercentenary Committee. They will be honored at public exercises in Boston Garden; at a State dinner at the Copley-Plaza and at a luncheon at the home of Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard president.

* * *

Shirley in Boston

A little princess of America's unofficial royal family, Shirley Jane Temple, who was 9 years old last April 23, is likely to slip quietly into Massachusetts with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Temple, while fanfare and pageantry are marking the departure of the Swedish visitors.

Shirley's visit will be unofficial, therefore marked by privacy. No plans have been made public, even as to when or where she will arrive. She is simply taking a little vacation trip, just as any other American girl would like to do, to get acquainted with the big, historic American cities.

Theater and movie officials in Boston, who are usually flooding newspapers with publicity on personal appearances of Hollywood stars, had no information this morning as to Shirley's plans. They were as eager to find out as the reporters, but couldn't. The only point they were sure of was—she will not appear at any theater.

* * *

Peaceways Explored

Have you ever wondered what you can do to help bring about permanent peace? Many earnest residents of Massachusetts are going to seek answers to this question at a summer institute on the beautiful Wellesley College campus in the next two weeks.

With both practical businessmen and scholarly professors to lead the discussions, these serious-minded peacemakers of the United States will conduct the second of Wellesley's summer conferences—an entirely separate series from the one which closed this week. Their theme will be, "The Part the Citizen of the United States Can Play in the World Situation."

* * *

Political Patience

Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Legislature each seems determined to outwait the other. Each has waited a month so far, and still is going strong—all set for another month of jockeying, maneuvering—and waiting.

What are they waiting for? For the other to give in on the relief controversy, in the hope some advantage may be obtained in advance of the November elections. This week, neither side made a move, both appearing to have run out of ideas.

Next Monday, however, Governor Hurley will take the initiative again. He has promised to send another message on relief. Perhaps it will please the suspicious legislators, but then again, it may not! In the face of such official poise, the public must learn patience, too!

Truck Club Official Answers Tobin's 'Gas' Tax Proposal

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's arithmetic—figures used to support his contention at the recent quarterly meeting of the New England Council at Woodstock, Vt., that gasoline taxes might well be increased—has drawn critical, corrective analysis from the trucking industry of Massachusetts and the retort that the motorist is paying plenty in taxes today.

The Mayor recommended a six cent tax per gallon on gasoline to pay for highway development. E. C. Benway, Manager of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, maintains that the Mayor's figures do not tell the whole story. In fact, it is the figures he omitted to mention that contain the meat of the situation. The Mayor noted that the State took in last year from automobiles about $27,000,000, whereas it spent about $55,000,000 on highway development. His conclusion was, that highway users should make up the difference by paying a 6 cent gasoline tax.

The State Trucking Club maintains, however, that the Mayor failed to include in his figures other taxes which the motorists of the State are paying. Mr. Benway declares that cities and towns last year received over $6,500,000 alone from motor vehicle excise taxes. This sum, added to the Mayor's figure of $27,000,000, would raise it to $33,500,000. But in addition, motorists pay federal excise taxes annually of about $10,000,000. The figure is now raised to $43,500,000. So the auto and truck drivers of the State, it would appear, are contributing more than the Mayor's original figure revealed.

Mr. Benway observed that Massachusetts motorists pay an annual tax of 23 per cent on their vehicles alone, a sum which he declared to be seven times the average tax on real estate throughout the State. He also declared that highway transportation contributes greatly to the real estate tax. Garages, service stations, repair shops, bus depots, and truck terminals, he pointed out, pay large sums.

The motor industry, Mr. Benway maintained, is on the way to being stifled by increasing tax burdens. The auto business has been credited with pulling the country out of the last depression. But with an increased tax burden it could hardly do so again, he insisted. The economy program of the Mayor may be a sound one, he said, but we cannot lead ourselves to believe that he really was serious when he suggested an increase of 100 per cent on a product that would make the tax greater than the original value.

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-Week: No. 4

Jean Honoré Fragonard is the artist featured in the fourth of the Exhibit-of-the-week series being shown at the Boston Museum throughout the summer. The picture by the French master is "La Bonne Mère," on loan from the collection of Robert Treat Paine, 2nd.

The name of Fragonard is associated with the festivity and freedom and wit of the French court of the latter part of the eighteenth century. If French art had become especially suave and exotic and elegant, it had also become expressive of a specific quality in French life. Painters like Fragonard expressed the spirit of architects, cabinetmakers, enamelers, weavers; they possessed a certain flair, a sense of lightness, an exquisite touch. The painter was at one with other craftsmen, subordinating himself, if need be, to a larger unit of design. The pictures consequently are not separate, individualistic entities, they contribute to a large and often complex decorative scheme.

In much the same spirit, mural decorators today are trying to adjust their craft to the walls and rooms in which their pictures are painted. Far indeed is the attitude Fragonard from that of the present-day muralist. The Frenchman seems effervescent and frivolous by comparison, given to the light touch, the airy quality, to tinges of color rather than deep tonalities. Nature is scenic or fanciful, and people are like actors performing a rôle.

"La Bonne Mère" was painted in later years when Fragonard was married and had a family. He turned from the frivolous and romantic subject matter to the domestic theme, which, in character with his time, was treated in sentimental fashion.

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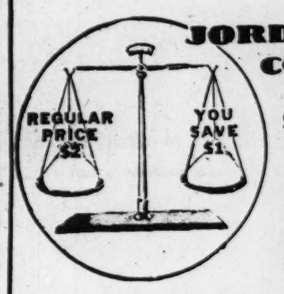

SAVE IN THIS JULY
Budget Balancer!
Watch for this "Scale of Savings" . . . it identifies our series of July Sales that bring you VERIFIED VALUE!

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE Latour BATH SOAP
½ PRICE REGULARLY $2
$1.00 DOZEN
Stock up while you save exactly ONE HALF on the standard $2 dozen 5½-ounce cakes notable for their luxurious lathering properties in any kind of water. Violet (orchid color), rose (rose), lilac (green), cold cream (white), verbena (yellow), or assorted—all in plain white "economy box."
TOILETRIES—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE
Latour Cleansing Tissues. Reg. 89c 500 extra-size sheets to box. 2 for $1.19
MAIL-ORDER-GRAM
A 41
Jordan Marsh Company Boston
Please send Latour soap @ $1 dozen checked.
Also ..... boxes cleansing tissue, 2 for $1.19.
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City ..... State.....
Charge ☐ Cash ☐ C. O. D. ☐
Quan. | Violet (orchid) | Rose (rose) | Lilac (green) | c. cream (white) | Verbena (yellow) | Assorted
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English Wool Hose Were $1.25 to $3.00— At 95c to $1.65
Pajamas Were $2.25 to $5.00— At $1.65 to $3.15
Shirts, White and Fancy Were $3.00 — At $2.15
Beach Robes and Dressing Gowns Were $8.00 to $37.50— Now $4.75 to $19.75
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 660,000
Previous day 1,566,670
1938 volume to date 129,512,756
1937 volume to date 235,101,923

Moderate Gains In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Stocks got a feeble grip on recovery in today's market and selected issues pushed up fractions to a point or more.

Aircrafts pointed the way for the modest comeback which was accomplished on relatively small volume.

Prices were well mixed at the opening, but soon picked up support. A few steels, motors, rubbers, coppers, utilities, rails and specialties were behind plus marks at the start of the final hour.

There was no outstanding news to stimulate buying forces, but traders displayed an inclination to try for at least a moderate rally in view of yesterday's sizable "correctional reaction."

Among the better share actors were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Curtiss-Wright "A," United Air Lines, Glenn L. Martin, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, North American, Phelps Dodge, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Texas Corp., Union Carbide, Standard Oil of N. J. and Texas Corp.

The bond market settled down in a narrow range in the short session today with limited interest shown in rails and other corporates. U. S. Governments were fairly active at slightly higher levels.

At the start of the final hour fractional declines appeared more numerous than gains and included such recent trading favorites as St. Paul 5s of '75, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4½s, New York Central 5s, North American 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Goodyear 5s.

Making a better showing, some with gains of a point or more, were St. Louis-Southwestern first 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, American Telephone 3¼s, and Consolidated Edison 3⅛s.

Advances in the Government list ranged up to 4-32 for Treasury 2⅞s of 1960. There were a few issues unchanged or a shade lower, including Home Owners Loan 3s.

Foreign dollar bond issues did little either way except in a few cases of usually inactive issues. Montevideo 7s jumped 4 points on a single sale.

Lancashire Cotton Trade Is Suffering Severe Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — One in every four of Lancashire's 350,000 cotton workers is completely or temporarily unemployed.

"The cotton trade is again in the depths of a depression which is stated to be, and undoubtedly is, as severe as any the trade has experienced for some time," Mr. Henry Boothman, secretary of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, reports.

"The Ministry of Labor for May announced a total of 102,112 persons normally employed in the cotton trade as being totally unemployed or temporarily stopped, of which number 44,286 were totally unemployed."

Pointing out that exports of cotton piece goods in the first four months of 1938 were 498,837,000 square yards, compared with 664,376,000 square yards for the same period of 1937 and 650,658,000 in 1936, Mr. Boothman adds:

"It is more than a little ironical, therefore, to be regaled, as we are sometimes regaled, with panegyrics on the improved economic position of the country when at the same time the largest exporting industry is confronted with one in every four of its greatly reduced staff being either completely or temporarily unemployed."

New Issues Far Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—New security issues this week were the largest in more than a month, topping the previous period and the comparable week last year.

Offerings totaled $94,480,982 against $15,540,693 a week ago and $14,132,185 last year.

The $85,000,000 Standard Oil of New Jersey issue was the largest single item.

The breakdown follows:

	Latest week	Year ago
Municipal	$3,131,482	$2,337 000
Industrial	91,000,000	$6,000,000
Miscellaneous	250,000	80,000
Stock	99,500	5,715,185
Total	94,480,982	14.132,185

June Steel Ingot Output Under May

NEW YORK (AP)—June production of steel ingots totaled 1,638,277 tons, a drop of about 9 per cent under May output of 1,806,805, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. Output in June a year ago was 4,184,723 tons.

Ingot production in the first six months of the year amounted to 10,819,144 tons or 62 per cent under the 28,758,960 in the comparable 1937 period.

During June the steel industry operated at an average of 28.46 per cent of capacity, compared with 30.39 per cent in May and 74.48 in June last year.

Kennedy Sees Business Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—"I think business is better and is definitely beginning to get much better," Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to England, said before sailing on the S. S. Normandie to resume his duties in London.

MOP Hearings Resumed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission announced hearings in the Missouri Pacific Railroad reorganization proceedings would be resumed here July 14.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jul 8
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	4	43½	43	43	Jul 7
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	3	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Jul 7
23¼	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	7	21¾	21½	21½	Jul 7
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	60½	59¾	60½	
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	15	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	4	11	10⅞	11	Jul 8
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	8	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	14	14	14	Jul 8
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 8
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	175	175	175	
9¾	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 8
9⅝	4½	Allied Strs	33	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
58	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	56	56	56	Jul 8
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	14	47⅞	47	47⅞	+ ¼
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 6
76¼	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	74	74	74	+ ¾
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	1	65	65	65	Jul 8
21¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	8	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+ ⅞
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	3	39½	39½	39½	Jul 8
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	97½	97	97	— ½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Jul 8
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	18	46¾	45¾	46	Jul 7
18½	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	7	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	Jul 6
115½	88¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅝
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 7
14	9	Am Coml Alco	14	12½	11⅜	12¼	Jul 8
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
4½	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4½	4½	4½	
6¾	4	Am European	4	6¾	6½	6¾	Jul 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20¼	20½	Jul 7
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	22⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	15	11	10⅜	11	Jul 8
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	Jul 8
41½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¾	— ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jul 8
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 7
8⅝	4⅛	Am International	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	16	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	5	70	69	70	+3
16¼	10	Am M & Pdy (.40e)	4	15½	15½	15⅜	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 8
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	2	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	6	38⅞	38½	38⅞	
35⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	1	34	34	34	— ½
15¾	9	Am Rad & St S	42	15½	14⅞	15	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	4	20½	19⅞	20	
80½	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	76	75½	76	+1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	12½	12¼	12½	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	24	49⅜	48⅛	49⅜	+ ¾
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	127	127	127	Jul 8
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54	54	54	
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	28	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 6
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	1	27	27	27	
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	106	106	106	Jul 8
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 7
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	142	142	142	+ ¼
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	Jul 8
81½	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	142	141	141	Jul 7
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7	6¾	7	Jul 8
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	9	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+1¾
6⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	38¼	37¾	38½	— ¼
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	10	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 8
36¾	21	Anaconda	76	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	48	48	48	Jul 8
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	16¾	16¼	16¾	
19	10	Andes Copper	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 8
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4½	4	4⅛	Jul 7
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	26	26	26	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	95⅜	95	95⅜	Jul 8
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	46	46	46	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
42	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	15	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¾
9¼	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	60	59⅞	60	+3
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	15	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	51¾	50½	51¾	Jul 8
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	12	22½	22	22½	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	— ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 8
25⅝	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	24	24	24	+ ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	106⅞	107	Jul 8
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	18	8¼	8	8¼	Jun 8
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	50	50	50	Jul 8
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	39	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	39	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	102	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	11¼	11	11⅛	— ¾
34¾	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	14	20⅛	19¾	20	— ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	5	10	10	10	
19	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	47	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ¾
14⅞	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅜
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
112	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	1	112	112	112	Jul 8
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	6	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
15¾	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	13	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel 7% pf	58	59⅝	58¼	59¼	+1½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
98⅜	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	97	97	97	Jul 8
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	7	16½	16½	16½	Jul 7
16⅜	10½	Blaw-Knox	9	15⅝	15¼	15½	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	76	30¼	28⅞	30	+ ¾
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	25¼	24½	25	Jul 8
14	9	Bond Strs	4	13	13	13	Jul 6
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
31½	16½	Borg-Warner	8	29⅛	28½	28¾	— ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 8
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	5	21½	21	21½	
11⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
27½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	6	26	25½	25½	
35	20	Brigss & Strat(1½e)	1	35	35	35	Jul 6
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	26	36½	36½	36½	Jul 8
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	15	12	+11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	34½	33⅜	33½	— ¼
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	18	18	18	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jun 29
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
12	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	11	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20¼	13¼	Bullard Co	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 8
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	1	28	28	28	
12½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	12	12	12	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
11	4¼	Bush Term 7% deb	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 7
8⅞	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	
22¾	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 8
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12½	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	3	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¼
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	22¼	22	22¼	Jul 8
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	
15⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
20¼	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	13	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ¼
8½	5	Canad Pacific	20	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	4	39½	39	39½	+ ½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 8
18	12¾	Carbide & Stl(1.20g)	3	18	17⅞	18	Jul 7
4½	2½	Carrier&Gen(.10e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
98¾	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	Jul 3
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	10	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	54	18¾	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	85	84⅞	85	Jul 6
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	22	22	22	Jul 8
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 8
4½	2	Cent Foundry	4	4⅛	4	4	
12½	7	Cent R R N J	2	12	11⅜	11¾	Jul 8
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7½	6¾	7½	Jul 7
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 7
47½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	4	45⅞	45	45	— ¾
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	15	29¼	28⅝	29	Jul 8
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	Jul 7
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	18	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	3	39	39	39	+ ⅝
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 8
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	13	4	3⅜	3½	Jul 7
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Jul 8
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5½	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	6	4¼	4	4¼	Jul 8
15	8½	Chi Mail Order	5	14½	14	14	Jul 8
1	½	Chi M St P & P	8	¾	⅝	⅝	Jul 8
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	6	35½	35	35	Jul 8
41¼	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 8
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅛e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 7
16⅜	12	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	2	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
8½	3¼	Childs Co	5	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
69¼	35⅞	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	123	66⅞	64¼	65¼	— ⅛
1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5	2	City Stores	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	7	20	19½	19½	Jul 7
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	4	23	23	23	Jul 8
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	7	42	42	42	— ⅛
19¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	14	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1
140	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	137¾	137¾	137¾	Jul 8
80	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	58	57½	57½	Jul 8
12	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	91	91	91	Jul 7
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	2	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅜
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	13	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
21¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	6	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	22	8¼	7⅞	8	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
15½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½¢%f)	4	14	14	14	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 8
91¼	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	88½	88	88½	Jul 8
43½	23	Comi Credit (4)	9	41½	40¾	41½	
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jul 7
47	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	46	46	46	
105	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	13	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Com'wlth & South	73	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2½k)	4	43	42	43	+ ⅝
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	9	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Jul 8
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 8
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	43	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1⅛
8⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	52	28⅞	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99⅛	98½	98½	Jul 8
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	6	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7½	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(1½k)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
89⅞	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88⅛	88¼	88¼	Jul 8
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	6	16⅜	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	11	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
93	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88	88	88	Jul 8
49	36½	Cont Can (1e)	2	46	46	46	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ½
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35⅜	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¾
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	6	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	16	15	15	Jul 8
69	53	Corn Products (3)	2	66	66	66	
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¼	Jun 21
4⅞	2¾	Coty Inc	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Jul 8
34¾	19	Crane Co	6	33½	32½	33	+ ⅜
107	85	Cran Co cv pf (5)	4	106¼	105	105	Jul 7
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh(1½e)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	9	35½	35	35	
37	29	Cro Cork pf ww(2¼)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jul 8
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw (2¼)	1	31⅞	31½	31½	Jul 8
14⅛	7½	Crown Zeller (⅝e)	9	13½	13¼

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Expands 4 to 10 P. C. Over Previous Week

Business and Industry

Higher Building Costs Are Laid To Taxes and Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—New taxes and labor rates, not material prices, are chiefly responsible for higher building costs today as compared with 1926, the Building Construction Employers Association here concludes from a case study in the Chicago area. The Association carefully analyzed the construction costs changes involved in putting up a $5,000 frame residence, and a $6,000 brick residence now and in 1926. The results are held by real estate and building experts here to be valuable in determining how to unlock the millions of dollars which need to be, and could be under certain circumstances, put into new building.

The total amount involved in the tax costs which have appeared since 1926 is comparatively small, but is enough to spell the difference between building or not building for many.

Material Costs Down 12.5 P. C.

On a $5,000 frame house, for example, the association has figured that material costs are 12.5 per cent lower today than in 1926, in spite of a more or less popular idea that they are higher. Of the gross increase of 7.57 per cent, overhead is responsible for 9 per cent, labor 49 per cent, and taxation 42 per cent.

The association also made the same study on a $6,000 brick house, and while some items differ in the proportion of increase, the figures generally run almost parallel. The conclusions as to responsibility for increases in any event would be the same in either case.

In 1926 only the workmen's compensation tax was involved. In 1938 this had increased from 1.31 per cent to 3.97 per cent, and there had been added 1.76 per cent for social security and 1.21 for state sales tax.

It would appear that the material producer was the chief loser, and that labor, which besides the increased wage rates gets the benefit of the compensation and social security taxes, was the chief beneficiary.

Included in the "overhead" classification is "profits," and the association in referring to this item notes, "if any." The overhead includes architects' fees, general operating overhead costs, licenses, and other fees. The fact that profits must be small is attested in some measure by the mere lack of building activity, which depends on ability to make a profit.

The tax classification, by the way, does not include income tax, which is assessed against profits.

Competition the Reason

The Association points out that the "sole reason material prices are low is that prices are set by competition, and material distributors have been unable to protect themselves from both lack of volume or encroachment of taxation into the building dollar."

It notes that on the other hand wage scales are not a question of supply and demand now but of collective bargaining, and that "from all present indications there seems very little likelihood of any reductions from any labor group source on the hoped-for return of construction volume."

Seeking to break down the resistance which these higher costs have created among prospective builders, the Association insists that the man who contemplates building a home would be taking advantage of the present market if he acted now.

"Any rapid expansion in the construction volume," it says, "will be followed by the inevitable rapid price increase, which was amply demonstrated in 1920, 1929, and 1937."

The association sees no hope for lower labor costs, nor for lower taxes "as long as our present laws remain in effect."

It is to be noted that the study involved here is based on a comparison of present-day costs with those of 1926. Comment today on high building costs, in which reference is usually made to high material prices, is in comparison with the low point of the depression of the past seven years. Compared with this low point all costs, including those of materials, are considerably higher. The comparison here is made though with what might be called a more normal period.

Fare Rise to Take Effect on July 25

NEW YORK (AP) — Passenger traffic agents of eastern railroads, meeting Friday, set July 25 as the date on which the present basic fare rate of 2 cents a mile will be increased to 2½ cents.

The rate boost was recently granted in a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The higher rate will affect the region east of Chicago and St. Louis and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, as well as certain portions of Virginia and West Virginia.

Board of Trade Retains Minimum Charge Rule

CHICAGO (AP)—Members of the Chicago Board of Trade overwhelmingly defeated a proposed amendment to rescind the "to arrive" rule. A total of 703 votes was cast, 190 for and 513 against abolishing the rule.

The rule, applying to purchases of grain in the country, to arrive, binds members of the exchange to charge a minimum commission. It has been in effect 32 years.

Long a source of grumbling on the part of elevator operators, the rule had been criticized more in recent months by reason of competition by the expelled Cargill Grain Company which, no longer subject to exchange rules, has been outbidding members for grain at country stations and getting a large portion of the business.

Revised Bank Rules Regarded As Portfolio Liberalization

By Howard Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Temporarily overlaid by the palimpsest of a booming stock market, the June 27 revision of the rules for bank examiners still remains the leading subject of crackerbox conversation whenever Wall Street bankers push back the swivel chair to settle the problems of the banking world.

The revision now makes unanimous the overhaul of regulations for the larger bond-buying institutions of the country. A year ago important changes were made in the regulations pertaining to life insurance companies operating under New York State law. A new legal list for savings banks in New York was published last week, following a change in the law this spring in line with changes recently made in several states in the area where savings banks are most concentrated—Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Trust company regulations affecting co-mingled trust funds were recently modified both by Congress and by the New York State legislature. Now the methods of classifying and valuing commercial bank portfolios has been decisively modified.

New Rules a "Liberalization"

There was, and still is, considerable confusion as to the precise meaning of some of the changes, so that for some time after its announcement some of the meanings were anybody's guess and "inside information" was at a premium.

As the smoke clears, however, the outstanding effect appears obvious. The new rules are for the most part a "liberalization" or "relaxation" of the old rules.

Most obvious aspect of the new liberalization is, of course, the permission granted national banks to buy bonds of small-town businesses, if assured of 75 per cent amortization in 10 years, even though the bonds do not have national "marketability." Another obvious aspect is the total disappearance of the old "slow" category. It had already become unpopular and some banking authorities were calling it "substandard." The Roman numerals now substituted for the different categories are so defined as to instil in the examiner a charity which may cover a number of what used to be considered banking sins.

But the really "liberalizing" feature of the change concerns the bond portfolio. Heretofore bank examiners have been in the habit of marking all bonds down to market. This hard-boiled attitude is now ruled out. For the first four categories of bonds, i. e., ranging from Aaa down to Baa, market prices will be matters of supreme unconcern. Such bonds can be carried at cost, no matter where the market goes. And in the fifth and lower grade ratings, those "distinctly or predominantly speculative," the bonds need be marked down only to the average prices of the last 18 months, and only half of even this limited depreciation is to be charged off.

Favors Bank Portfolios

In several ways these new valuations, disregarding the opinion of the open market, will be distinctly favorable to bank portfolios. First, if there ever comes a period of such booming business that interest rates rise from their present extremely low levels, the highest grade or "money" bonds, selling on a yield basis, will drop well below cost, just as Liberty 4¼s dropped to 82 in the money squeeze of 1920. Banks, however, will not need to mark their bonds down to market.

Inasmuch as such periods are generally characterized by vigorous commercial borrowing, the banks would really be in a good position at such a time to mark their bonds down, for the profits from their loan departments would offset the losses in their security portfolios. But under the new ruling they will have their cake and eat it too—get the benefit of high interest rates on commercial loans, without suffering from the consequent fall in market value of their money bonds.

Second, of course, is the artificial or conventional value placed on bonds slightly below the highest rating. The banks no longer need fear that if they buy these bonds in good times they may see depreciation in market values of their portfolios in bad times. The bank examiners will be hypothetically ignorant of market values. Hence there is a distinct encouragement to banks to buy such bonds, because there is less certainty that their sins will find them out if they bet on the wrong "investment" bond.

Expansive Effect Likely

Lastly, while the 18-month market valuation of speculative bonds spells immediate succor to many banks which have recently been pushing out bonds at distress prices, it also removes a part of the risk involved in carrying such bonds through the next period of good times. If such banks have been saved this time they can count on being safer next time. Washington officials are now trying to decide what the average price of the past eighteen months—monthly average, weekly, daily, based on openings, closings, or what. But however figured, such an average for speculative bonds is far above present levels. And of the difference between this arbitrary average and cost price, only half has to be charged off. Thus a speculative bond might have been bought at 90, and now be selling at 40, a loss of 50 points. Average for the last eighteen months might be 70, however, and half of that paper loss is a charge-off of only 10 points.

Feeling here is that the expansive effect of the new regulations will not really become apparent until near the peak of the next business recovery. At present the "liberalizing" effect is merely to avoid some otherwise necessitous selling. Higher up in the next peak of business, however, the banks may buy bonds less conservatively, knowing how the regulations will temper the wind to them if they ever get shorn in the market.

It must be said that there is one point in the business cycle at which this 18-month rule will stimulate the banks to push out their speculative bonds. If the market rallies from here, market prices may in a few months top the previous 18-month average, instead of being, as at present, below it. At such time the permitted book value for such bonds would actually be below the market value, and the banks could improve their statements by selling.

May Induce Laxity

The difficulty here, as in most bank legislation and regulation, is to frame rules which will apply throughout the business cycle. A rescue measure may save the banks in a pinch, only to permit later laxity to prepare for a worse emergency in the future requiring even more drastic rescue measures. It has happened.

Thus the banking legislation of recent years has been in theory aimed at easing the rules for the pending emergency but tightening them for the next prosperity; but the easing of the rules has continued effective after the emergency had passed, so that, as has often been said here, the net effect has been to loosen the rules where they were tight and tighten them where they were loose.

The controversy between Mr. Eccles on the one hand, and on the other hand the Comptroller, the FDIC and the state banking superintendents, has been but the latest skirmish in the long battle between the American public's two incompatible desires, for greater security in its banking system and yet for easier credit. Mr. Eccles seems to have won on points, having among other things obtained the transmogrification of the "slow" and "doubtful" categories into Roman numerals, and persuaded the others to accept Baa-rating bonds in the group for which market values will be hereafter ignored in bank examinations.

Retail Business Off 8 to 15 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Spurred by a long stretch of hot weather, retail trade in the major centers of distribution rose 4 to 10 per cent over last week but continued to lag behind comparative figures of a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

More merchants approached levels of a year ago, but for the country as a whole, retail trade was off 8 to 15 per cent under the 1937 period, the agency said.

Wholesale volume was 8 to 15 per cent under the corresponding period last year, with abrupt gains noted at many cities.

Growing tourist trade lifted sales for the week in the New England states; loss from a year ago was unchanged at 4 to 12 per cent. Gain at large cities failed to overlap lag at major industrial centers, as drop for east from 1937 sales was 8 to 21 per cent.

In the Middle West, retail sales continued upward, helped by expenditures of Federal funds, shortening the fall from corresponding 1937 volume to 9 to 18 per cent. More generous consumer spending held the decline in the Northwest to 3 to 10 per cent from last year's figures. Sentiment turned brighter in the South, but had little effect on retail sales, the year-to-year drop remaining at 6 to 10 per cent. Cash from initial grain shipments helped to cut the loss from last year's sales in the Southwest to 5 to 9 per cent. Despite continuance of uneven demand, sales increased enough on the Pacific Coast to contract to 7 to 12 per cent loss from 1937 total.

"Augmented by preparations for summer vacations, hot weather merchandise finally had the stimulus of favorable temperatures for the most prolonged period this season," the report continued.

"Calls for swim suits, beach accessories, sporting goods, cameras and luggage kept pace with the rising temperatures. Upturn was abrupt in demand for electric refrigerators, table broilers, rubber blade fans and groceries."

Trade shows and the opening of the fall season's new lines accelerated wholesale buying, the report said.

"With inventories ranging from under last year's to below normal requirements, buying in most branches was strong, and many merchants decided to advance budgets from originally-set limits to a figure on a par with last year's."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British retail Co-operative movement has used up plenty of enthusiasm and idealism in its growth from struggling infancy to its present mature state. But I have always had the feeling that somewhere or other the movement lost its point; I suspect that its Founding Fathers would be rather disappointed in what has grown out of the thing they cared for with so much hope. Economically, the movement has not proved so fertile an innovation as they had hoped. The chain store and the department store have proved as great inventions. And the Co-operative movement is even laggard in co-operation.

To the Co-operative Conference just held at Scarborough the Co-operative Union Research Department has submitted a report, which gives new and valuable facts on the movement, and makes illuminating recommendations.

On the very first page of the report attention is drawn to the newest invention in retail trade which is troubling existing retailers. The Football Pools have gone into the mail order business. The Pools are a method of gambling on weekly football matches; millions of people take part each week, with 6d contributions; millions of profits are made by the promoters. And the promoters are making use of their mailing lists and their profits to start a mail order business which is thriving on its unusual association.

Our total retail trade is of the order of £2,500,000,000 a year. Of this, independent shops may cover between 65 and 70 per cent, chain stores between 12 and 15 per cent, department stores between 7 and 8 per cent, and co-operative societies between 10 and 12 per cent. The independent shop is losing ground to the other methods of organization.

Compare rough estimates of numbers of shops, instead of value of trade. With a considerable margin of error, there may be something like 750,000 shops in the country, of which 1,000 are department stores, 24,000 are co-operative shops, 40,000 are chain stores, and the rest, 685,000, are private shops. This gives one shop for every 67 people, man, woman or child, in the country, and a population of 2,088 per co-operative shop. Shops controlled by chain stores, department stores and co-operatives are only 10 per cent of the total number of shops, but they do between 30 and 35 per cent of the total retail trade.

Average Purchases Decline

The total cash sales of retail distributive societies were £209,389,555 in 1928 and £233,844,350 in 1936. This represents greater increase in volume of sales, since 1936 prices were considerably lower than 1928 prices; the research department's report estimates a 26 per cent increase in sales activity from 1928 to 1936.

Of these cash totals, foodstuffs accounted for 153 millions in 1928, 177 millions in 1936; drygoods for 32 millions in 1928 and for 38 millions in 1936; miscellaneous including considerable unclassified, for 25 millions in 1928, 18 millions in 1936.

Further analysis of these increases in trade shows that dairy business increased by 141.5 per cent, green grocery fruit and fish by 50 per cent, furnishing and hardware by 79 per cent, chemist goods by 167 per cent. But all these had only small totals; the three basic departments (grocery, butchery and drapery, totaling nearly £175 millions in 1936) increased by only 10 per cent.

In 1901 the movement had only 1,785,072 members, or 4.3 per cent of the population; in 1936 it claimed 7,807,942 members, or 15.6 per cent of population. This growth in membership in recent years has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in trade; average purchases per member were £35.58 in 1928, and £29.95 in 1936.

In recent years there has developed a concentration of membership in societies of growing size; the movement is having to increase the size of its units in order to maintain an economic existence. Between 1926 and 1936 the number of societies fell from 1,208 to 1,107. In the first year there were 1,156 with less than 10,000 members; in 1936 there were only 947 societies in this group. But in 1936 there was one society with over 500,000 members.

The research department gives also figures of geographical distribution of the movement, which illustrate clearly the more intensive development of co-operative trade in the north. In the northern section of England co-operative retail trade per head of population in 1936 was £6.17.0. In the Southern section trade per head was £3.7.0. The figure for Scotland was £7.18.0, and for Ireland a mere 9d.

Judgment on Co-ops

Yet when the report comes to sum up achievements, it has to do more alarm viewing than pride pointing. Briefly, these are its conclusions:

1. The co-operative retail trade is increasing more quickly than the total retail trade of the country, but the advantage is only slight.

2. The movement is not making enough use of its members to increase its trade; most societies have no analysis of members' trade in total or in departments; certain departments appear to be completely ignored by large numbers of members. (In other words, many members prefer to buy many goods from chain stores, department stores, or private shops.)

3. The adjustments of the Co-operative Movement to meet changes in economic habit or organization are slower that they should be.

4. Many societies are not large enough to develop successfully any save the main departments, and in some cases none save the grocery department.

5. "There is no evidence anywhere to suggest that the Co-operative Movement in its retail trading is developing as one organization, excepting some uniformity of development due to the efforts of various trade associations. It is developing on the basis of over 1,000 different organizations . . . approach to the problem of amalgamation is subjective rather than objective, and in spite of efforts to open up the question there is a strong tendency in some quarters to cover it up."

The burden of these conclusions is that the co-operative movement is lagging behind its economic competitors, and far from being an economic pioneer, it must scramble to adjust itself if it is to survive and prosper.

Soap Executive

Rudolf H. Hoffman

B. W. Railey

Elected Vice-President and Director of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. In His New Position, Mr. Railey Will Be Responsible for the Company's Soap Business in the Area Extending From the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast, and Will Have Offices in Kansas City and Berkeley, Calif.

Chattanooga Makes 'Last Effort' to Buy C. & S. Subsidiary

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9 (AP)—The Tennessee Electric Power Company yesterday was in receipt of a $6,200,000 offer from the Chattanooga Electric Power Board for its distribution system and transmission lines.

The offer, contained in a letter signed by acting Chairman L. J. Wilhoite, termed the proposal "a last effort toward acquisition of existing properties of the privately-owned power plant here before duplicating the system."

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, in a statement, said the Chattanooga bid of $6,200,000 for the distribution and transmission lines of the Tennessee Electric Power Company "is an unfortunate interference in the current negotiations" between Commonwealth & Southern and David E. Lilienthal, director of the TVA. Tennessee Electric Power is a Commonwealth & Southern subsidiary.

Mr. Willkie pointed out his negotiations with Mr. Lilienthal had in view the TVA purchase of the electric properties of the Commonwealth System "in a certain defined area, which includes the Tennessee Electric Power Company."

"Obviously," Mr. Willkie continued, "the Tennessee Electric Power Company could not sell its property piecemeal without great loss to the security holders. Obviously, also, the Chattanooga board's threat of duplication of our properties creates a situation where pressure is placed upon us to negotiate for less than a fair price."

$35 Ounce for Gold Found Fancy Price By London Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Gold share bulls on the London Stock Exchange are not having matters entirely their own way.

Another though much less popular movement is also afoot, which suggests that the American taxpayer may eventually tire of paying the present fancy price of $35 per ounce for a commodity for which there is said to be no other effective market.

Mr. S. W. Alexander, City Editor of the London Evening Standard, in a recent issue of that journal, quotes the view that "in anything from one to three years" gold will go the way of articles which have dropped to a very small fraction of their previous values.

The demand for gold according to this opinion "may endure for many a day to come—until the world is again in a settled state. When that time arrives, however, the demand for gold will decline rapidly. It will be found to have been much overproduced above normal requirements."

Predicts Stock Boom, Inflation and Crash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Predicting a stock market boom and price inflation which will end as disastrously as that of 1929, Harry C. France, lecturer in finance at New York University, recently advised members of the Philadelphia Rotary Club to "get your assets in a form which will protect you against inflation."

"I am afraid inflationary forces will blow up overnight," Mr. France said. "The economic situation of this country today is unsound, and I attribute this condition principally to the growth of the federal debt, the federal tax policy, and Treasury monetary management."

Youngstown Calls Meeting To Talk Over Financing

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. called a special shareholders meeting Aug. 30 to act on proposals which would put the company in position to go ahead with new financing.

The shareholders will be asked to approve plans to increase from 400,000 to 500,000 the number of shares which may be issued or converted for new financing. At a special meeting last October shareholders released pre-emptive rights on 400,000 shares.

July 16, 1938, was fixed as the record date for determination of shareholders entitled to notice and a vote at the meeting.

Annual Wage Seen Without Benefit To Labor Income

"The annual wage is not a cure for the interruption or cessation of the income of wage earners, despite its appearance of value in those respects," according to business economists Allen W. Rucker and N. W. Pickering in a recent study entitled "How Feasible Is An Annual Wage for Labor?" The study has been published by Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., Ansonia, Conn.

"It is difficult to see that a flat wage per annum differs economically from a flat wage per hour or that a set sum for sixty minutes of work is any different from a set sum for fifty weeks of work. The outcome of any flat wage is the enforced unemployment of labor to the extent by which the wage exceeds its natural level. The natural level of aggregate annual factory payrolls, since 1921, has consistently been almost exactly that of gross farm income, as pointed out originally by these authors.

Annual Income of $800

"There is no evidence to indicate that the industrial payroll in 1938 or 1939 will exceed the gross farm income any more than it has in the past. Current estimates suggest a factory payroll of not in excess of $8,000,000,000 for 1938. That sum will provide an average annual income of $800 for each of the approximately 10,000,000,000 persons available for employment in factories. Inasmuch as the present average annual wage is some $1100 for those employed, it will be seen that the total of $8,000,000,000 estimated for only some 7,000,000,000 persons.

"If all 10,000,000 persons available for manufacturing are to be given jobs, then the present level of average annual wages must fall to $800. It is unlikely that union or political leadership will have the courage to propose an annual wage low enough to permit employment of the total labor supply in industry.

Has Similar Shortcomings

"The annual wage, if increased above current levels, will simply serve to diminish employment still further. It will thus have precisely the same shortcomings as the hourly or weekly wage determined by fiat at a point above the natural or economic level."

The authors conclude that: "An objective view of the plan suggests that, insofar as economic principle is concerned, the basic weakness of the annual wage lies exactly where the weakness of the hourly wage rate determined by fiat lies, namely:

"That the security and continuity of income for the same or larger number of employees can result only by removal of rigidities in production costs, not by increasing such rigidities or the field of their application. The annual wage proposal can be constructive only to the extent that it relieves rigidities in costs and prices; it will be futile to the degree to which it ignores these requirements."

Carloadings 2.6 P. C. Under 1937; 5.4 P. C. Over Previous Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 588,864 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 29,927 cars, or 5.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 213,482, or 26.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 347,826, or 37.1 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Dec. from Last week	Dec. from A yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	231,264	†10,725	90,402
Less-than-carlot merchandise	146,931	†1,479	22,431
Coal	93,508	†6,653	24,200
Grain and grain prds	50,954	†8,958	401
Western Districts	38,320	†7,91c	8,877
Livestock	9,681	903	1,732
Western Districts	6,685	775	1,766
Forest Products	27,793	†1,160	13,722
Ore	24,623	†1,852	52,193
Coke	4,110	†12	6,341

† Increase.

Members' Trading 20.5 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Securities Commission reported round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members were 20.5 per cent of all exchange dealings in the week ended June 11.

Round-lot volume for that period was 2,396,750 shares, or 7.8 per cent larger than volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot transactions of members initiated on the floor were 7.03 per cent of aggregate exchange dealings, while those initiated off the floor compromised 3.77 per cent of the total.

Round-lot dealings of specialists were 9.7 per cent of aggregate exchange transactions.

General Electric Orders Have Decline of 41 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Orders received by General Electric Co. during the second quarter of the year totaled $62,847,423, a drop of 41 per cent from $111,518,589, in the comparable 1937 period, Gerard Swope, president of the company, reported.

Orders in the first half of the year were 44 per cent under the like period last year.

Woolworth Sales Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—June sales of F. W. Woolworth Co. dropped 4½ per cent from the same month last year, it was announced, the total being $23,148,530, against $24,236,963. For May sales were down 7½ per cent from the corresponding month last year. For the first six months the total was $133,055,491, against $133,879,892, a decrease of .6 of 1 per cent.

End of 'Pittsburgh Plus' Seen Remaking the Industrial Map

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—William M. Rooney, managing editor of Daily Metal Trade, said in an article interpreting abandonment of the Pittsburgh plus method of steel pricing, "Widespread migration of steel fabricating and manufacturing industry looms as a definite possibility"

"Today, wide-awake chambers of commerce at steel producing and shipping points favorably located as to consuming markets and access to water transportation to distant points are launching industrial proselyting programs, which, if successful, encompass social, political and financial implications that stagger the imagination.

May Remake Map

"Under the new pricing structure in steel, consumers located adjacent to mill facilities stand to benefit most from the revolutionary changes which are now being effected. At the same time consumers distant from sources of supply stand to be more disadvantageously placed in relation to their competitors than ever before.

"Remaking of the industrial map of the nation is not outside the realm of probability as a result with social, financial and political repercussions in cities and town forsaken by established industries for more economical producing and distributing centers.

"The new system of pricing in steel obviously may eventually weaken relationships of long standing between mills and consumers in many instances. New raw material alliances may be necessary for some manufacturing units in order to continue to compete in their own markets.

Freight Big Factor

"With freight rates a greater factor in the steel distributing picture than ever before, the trend to cheaper forms of transportation may be accelerated. Water and truck transportation is certain to be utilized to a greater extent than in the past. Railroad traffic, correspondingly, might be affected, as also railroad employment and investment.

"In the vast changes embraced greater concentration of industry in more favorably located centers of consumption, production and distribution, seems possible, though such concentration, if effected, may be a matter of years. Already considerable talk is heard of the building of new steel capacity at advantageous producing and shipping points by producers now at an apparent disadvantage in reaching markets in the new setup. Further mergers in the steel industry are being speculated as possible in the not distant future as weaker steel-making units seek to get outside the high wall of freight charges around their plants."

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of July 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended July 2 due generally to the decline in iron and steel prices together with lower prices for farm products, foods and building materials, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline placed the all-commodity index of over 800 price series at 77.9 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.3 per cent above the corresponding week of June when the index was 77.7, the low point of the year. Compared with the week ended July 3, 1937, the all-commodity index is down 10.7 per cent.

Four of the ten major commodity groups declined during the week. These were farm products, foods, metals and metal products, and building materials. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities advanced. The house-furnishing goods group remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index declined 0.3 per cent largely because of lower prices for agricultural commodities.

Commodity Groups	July 2 1938	June 25 1938	July 3 1937	July 4 1936
All commodities	77.9	78.2	87.2	79.5
Farm products	68.5	68.8	89.7	80.2
Foods	72.7	73.2	85.3	80.8
Hides & leather prod	91.9	91.0	106.6	94.2
Textile products	65.3	64.9	77.4	69.5
Fuel & light'g mater'ls	77.0	76.8	78.1	76.4
Metals & metal prod.	95.1	96.4	95.1	85.6
Building materials	89.5	90.0	96.9	85.7
Chemicals and drugs	76.7	76.1	83.1	78.3
Housefurnish'g goods	88.4	88.4	91.0	82.6
Miscellaneous	72.9	72.8	78.8	70.3
Raw materials	71.1	71.3	86.5	78.7
Semi-manf articles	73.4	74.3	86.5	74.4
Finished products	82.3	82.5	88.0	80.9
All commodities other than farm products	80.1	80.3	86.6	79.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.5	81.5	85.9	78.9

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 11
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Saving	July 11
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charleston Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

100 Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
100 Alliance Inv	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Alum Co Am	91½	91½	91½
100 Alum Ind	4	4	4
50 Alum Ltd	107	107	107
800 Am Airlines	15	15	15
200 Am Centrifugal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400 Am Cyan B (.60)	23½	23	23½
100 Am Gas & El (1.40)	30	30	30
75 Am G & E pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
2200 Am Superpow	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000 Anch Post F	2¾	2¼	2¾
100 Ark at Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Ark Nat Gas A	4	4	4
100 Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100 Art Met Wks (.80)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Asso G & El A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Austin Silver M	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Automat Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Aviation & Tran	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
100 Babcock & Wil	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
50 Baldw Loc pf (2.10)	16½	16½	16½
100 Baldwin Loco war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1000 Barium Sta Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400 Basic Dolomite	4	4	4
100 Bell Airc	13½	13½	13½
50 Bell Tel Can (8)	160	160	160
20 Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	114	113¾	113¾
100 Bellanca Airc	4	4	4
100 Berk&Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100 Bliss (E W)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300 Blue Ridge	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
50 Bohack (HC)	2¼	2¼	2¼
800 Breeze Corp	4¾	4⅝	4¾
400 Brewst Aero (.10e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100 Bridgpt Mach	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21½	21½	21½
50 Buf N&EP 1pf(5)	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 BunkHill & S	16½	16½	16½
1600 Can Marconi	1½	1½	1⅝
300 Carnegie Met	1⅛	1	1
1300 Carrier Corp	26¼	25½	26¼
100 Catalin Am	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Cen & SW Ut	2	2	2
100 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13¼	13¼	13¼
30 CenNYPow pf (5)	88	87¼	87¼
300 Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Cen St El 6% pf	6	6	6
300 Cen St El 7% pf	14¼	14	14⅛
150 Cen St E cv pf n	6	6	6
25 Cherry-Burrell (.55e)	16	16	16
50 Chi Flex Shaft (4)	67	67	67
100 Childs pf	46½	46	46½
100 Cities Service	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200 Cit Svc pf	43	43	43
300 City Auto Stpg	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50 Cleve El Illum (2)	37	36⅞	37
100 Clinch Coal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Colo Fuel&I war	6½	6½	6½
100 Colum G&E pf (5)	53½	53	53
500 Colum O&G	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
600 Cons Coppermin	6	5⅞	5⅞
100 Cons Ret Strs	1	1	1
300 Cont Roll&Stl	8⅛	8	8
100 Cosden Petro	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100 Creole Pet (1⅔a)	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
100 Crystal Oil Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Cuneo Press (2)	30	30	30
200 Davenport Hos (1⅔e)	11½	11½	11½
50 Dayton Rub(1e)	22½	22½	22½
100 Del Paper Prod	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Det Stl Prod	27⅜	27	27⅜
600 Domin Stl&Coal	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10 Draper Corp	64¾	64¾	64¾
600 Duro-Test	5½	5⅜	5½
100 Eagle Pich Ld	11¾	11¾	11¾
300 Easy Wash MB	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 El Bond&Sh $5 pf	52	52	52
2900 El Bond&Sh	9	8⅞	9
200 El Bond&Sh pf	56	55¾	55¾
100 El Pow As	4	4	4
100 Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300 Esquire Cor(1.20a)	10	9¾	9⅞
100 Fairchild Av	4	4	4
200 Ferro Enam	20⅞	20½	20⅞
300 Fisk Rub	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100 Gen Invest	½	½	½
20 Gen Out Adv pf(6)	75	75	75
100 Gen Tel (1)	13½	13½	13½
2500 Glen Alden C (¼e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100 Godchaux Sug B	15	15	15
100 Gorh Mfg vtc (1½e)	18	18	18
100 Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
2800 Gray Tel P S	8½	7⅞	8¼
100 Gt Nor Paper (1a)	30	30	30
100 Greenf T & D	6¼	6	6
100 Grum Aire E (¼e)	10	10	10
400 Gulf Oil (1½e)	44½	44⅜	44½
200 Hazeltine (3)	16½	16⅜	16⅜
100 Hearn D Strs	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000 Hecla Min	9¼	9¼	9¼
150 Hubbell (H)	113¾	103¾	113¾
200 Humble Oil (¾e)	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
200 Ill Iowa Pow	4	4	4
100 Ill Iowa Pow pf	17½	17½	17½
100 Ind Pipe L (.30e)	8	8	8
100 Int Hyd-El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Int Pap ¾ Pow war	3¼	3¼	3¼
500 Internat Pet (1½e)	25⅝	25½	25⅝
400 Inter Radio (½e)	11	11	11
100 Inter Util A	8	8	8
100 Inter Util B	12	12	12
300 Inter Vitamin (.20e)	3½	3⅜	3½
100 Inters HomeEq (.44)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Invest Roy (.06)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Irving Air Ch (1)	11	11	11
500 Jacobs (F L)	4	4	4
300 Jones & Lau Stl	31¾	31½	31¾
100 Kennedy's	5	5	5
500 Kingston Prod	2½	2⅜	2⅜
700 Kirby Pet (.10e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
100 Lake Shore M (4)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Lakey Fdry & M	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Lion Oil (1)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1200 Lockheed Aire	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜
500 Loudon Pack	2⅛	2	2m
50 Lynch Corp (1e)	34½	34½	34½
100 Majestic Rad & T	1	1	1
100 Mangel Stra	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50 Master Elec (.65e)	14	14	14
300 Merritt-C & S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300 Mesabi Iron	⅜	⅜	⅜
600 Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Michigan G & C	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Mock J Voeh (.30e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Molybdenum	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Moore (T) Dist	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Mount City Cop	6⅜	6½	6½
10 Mount St T&T	112	112	112
100 Nachman Spring	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200 Nat Auto Fib	8	8	8
300 Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100 Navarro Oil (.40e)	15	15	15
100 N J Zinc	65½	65½	65½
500 Niag Hud Pow	8½	8½	8½
25 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	84	84	84
100 Niag Sh Md B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100 Noma Elec (.40e)	4	4	4
200 Nor Am Lt&Pow	1½	1½	1½
50 Nor Am L&P pf	39¼	39¼	39¼
100 Nuiscokes (.40)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300 Okla Nat Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
300 Pan-Am Air (¾)	17¼	17¼	17¼
14900 Pantepec Oil	6¼	6	6¼
400 Pennroad (½g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Pa-Cent Airl	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
75 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	92	91¾	91¾
50 Pepperell	80	80	80
900 Phillips Pkg	3¾	3½	3⅝
200 Phoenix Sec	4	4	4
200 Pierce Govern (.60)	18	17¾	18
100 Pitts Forg	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100 Pitts Metallu	7	7	7
500 Polaris Mng	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Powdrell & Alex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500 Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2⅛	2¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
6 Ala Pow 5s '46	99	99	99
6 Ala Pow 5s '51	92¾	92½	92¾
8 Ala Pow 5s '68	88	88	88
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	81⅞	81½	81⅞
9 Ala Pow 5s '56	92	92	92
1 Am G & E 5s 2028	108½	108½	108½
1 Am P & L 6s 2016	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Am Rad 4½s '47	107	107	107
19 Ark P & L 5s '56	98½	98¼	98½
4 As Elec 4½s '53	45	44	45
29 As G & E 5½s '38 IC	95	95	95
3 As G & E 5½s '38	95	95	95
5 As G & E 5s '68	32	31½	32
3 As G & E 4½s '49 C	31	31	31
1 As P & T 5½s '55 A	79	79	79
40 Baldw L 6s '50	81½	80½	81½
1 Bell T Can 5s '57B	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	122	122	142
10 Can Nor P 5s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Caro P&L 5s '56	93	93	93
1 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	114¼	114¼	114¼
9 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Cen St El 5½s '54	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
3 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	53	53	53
1 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	43	43	43
1 Cities Ser 5s '69	66	66	66
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	68	68	68
19 Cities Ser 5s '50	66ff	65⅜	66⅛
7 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Cit SG Pipe 6s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
21 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	63½	62¾	63½
1 CommuPbSv5s '60 A	99½	99½	99½
1 ConGBalt 4½s '54	123	123	123
1 ConGasUt6s '43 st	61½	61½	61½
12 ContG&E 5s '58 A	81⅞	81¼	81¼
10 Crucible St 5s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Cudahy Pac 3½s'55	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	101¼	101¾	101¾
6 East G&F 4s'56 A	75¼	74	75
3 Edison El Ill 3½s'65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Empire Dis E 5s'52	94¾	94¾	94¾
154 Emp O&R 5½s'42	98	94¾	97½
2 Fstone Gt M 5s'48	104¼	104	104
1 Fstone Tire 5s'42	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Fla P&L 5s'54	90¼	89½	89½
1 Gatin P 5s'56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Gatin P 6s '41	101	101	101
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	78½	78½	78½
11 Geo Pow 5s '67	92½	92⅜	92⅜
5 Geo P&L 5s'58	54	54	54
10 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	73½	72	73½
1 Gobel 4½s '41A	60	60	60
2 Hacken Wat 5s '77A	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Ill P&L 5s '56 C	92	91⅜	91⅜
7 Ill P&L 6s '53	99¾	99	99
1 Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s '50	58	58	58
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	58	58	58
14 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	104½	104½	104½
4 Inters Pow 6s '52	35¼	34½	35¼
7 Inters P Svc 5s '57	54¼	53¾	53¾
1 Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	78½	78½	78½
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	95	95	95
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104	104	104
5 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Ky Util 5s '48 I	82½	82½	82½
14 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	99	97¼	99
3 Lib McN & L 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
6 Memph P&L 5s '48	90	89½	90
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	96	96	96
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84½	84½	84½
2 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	69	68½	69
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 N Eng G&E 5s '48	55	55	55
8 N Eng G&E 5s '47	55½	55½	55½
1 N Eng Pow 5s '48	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
2 N Orl P S 5s '49 A	80¼	80	80
8 NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	107¾	107	107
1 NY St E&G 4⅛s'80	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Nor Ind Pb S 5s'66C	102	101¾	102
1 Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	96½	96½	96½
9 Okla N Gas 4½s'51 A	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Okla P&Wat 5s'48	80	80	80
1 Pac Coast Pow 5s'40	102	102	102
5 Pac G&E 6'57 B	116	116	116
2 Pac P&L 5s'55	75¼	75	75
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s'7 7	85	85	85
5 Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	91¾	91¼	91¾
5 Phila El P 5½s'72	114	112	112
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	69½	69½	69½
1 P S N Ill 5s '66 C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 P S N Ill 4½s '80 E	104½	104½	104½
5 P S N Ill 4½s '81 F	105	104⅝	105
2 P S N J 6s ct	141	141	141
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	74½	74½	74½
3 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109¼	109¼	109¼
19 Scripps 5½s '43	101	101	101
1 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104½	104½	104½
2 S E P&L 6s 2025A	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	103½	103¼	103½
2 So Cal Ed 5½s '55	108⅛	108	108
16 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	108⅛	108	108
1 So Ind Ry 4s '51	46¼	46¼	46¼
7 Stand G&E 6s '66	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
5 Stand P&L 6s '57	52¾	52¼	52¾
5 Starrett Corp 5s '50	29	29	29
9 Tenn Pub S 5s '70	94⅞	94½	94½
1 Tex El S 5s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Tex P&L 5s '56	104	104	104
5 Toledo Ed 5s '62	106	106	106
2 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	60	60	60
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Vir P S 5½s'46A	88½	88½	88½
1 Virg P S 5s '50 B	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	25	25	25
9 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	105	104¾	105
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	50	50	50
2 West Pa Tract 5s '60	108	108	108
8 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	92⅞	92½	92⅞
1 W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	105	105	105
28 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	97	96⅝	97

Foreign Bonds

2 Colombia 6s '61 A Oct	14½	14½	14½
1 Den Mg Bk 5s '72 1X	99½	99½	99½
1 Parana Bras 7s '58	10	10	10
3 Russ 6½s ct '19	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	58½	58½	58½

Boston Stocks

July 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos&Albany	77½	77½	77½	78
8.00	Boston Edison	123⅜	123½	123½	123
5.00	Bos Elevated	49½	49½	49½	50
	Bos&Me st B	4	4	4	4
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
	Isle Royale	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
50d	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	98½	97½	98½	98
	North Butte	64	63	64	65c
.80b	Reece But H	15	15	15	13-
..	Suburb Elec	35c	35c	35c	75c
..	Torrington	25	24⅞	25	24⅞
	Unit Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	76¾	76½	76½	76

b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	9.03	9.03	8.98	8.98	—.14
October	8.97	9.01	8.93	8.94	—.14
December	9.06	9.09	9.00	9.02	—.13
January	9.06	9.06	9.02	9.02	—.09
March	9.13	9.16	9.08	9.08	—.13
May	9.15	9.16	9.11	9.11	—.11

Spots 9.03, off 14 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	4.99	4.99	4.95	4.95	
Oct.	5.06	5.06	5.01	5.01	—.01
Jan.	5.08	5.08	5.04	5.04	—.04
March	5.13	5.13	5.08	5.08	—.04

Spot 5.18, up 2.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Charis Corp	10c	Aug.	1	July 28
Washington Oil Co	25c	July	15	July 12

Accumulated

Mich G & E 7% pr lien	87½c	Aug.	1	July 15
Mich G&E $6 pr lien	75c	Aug.	1	July 15
Mich Pub Service Co 7% pf	$1.75	Aug.	1	July 15
Mich Pub Service Co 6% pf	$1.50	Aug.	1	July 15
United Fuel Inv, Ltd, 6% pf	$1	Sept.	1	Aug. 15

Final

Royal Dutch, New York Shares	$2.016	July	29	July 15
Shell Transport & Trading, Amer Shrs for ord (bearer)	$1.23	July	22	July 15

Initial

Public Service Co of Nor Illinois	75c	Aug.	1	July 15
Atlantic Oil Investment Corp	15c	July	21	July 15
Outboard Mar&Mfg	50c	Aug.	10	July 25

Stock

Goldblatt Bros	*	Aug.	1	July 18

*1-60 share common for each share held.

Regular

Am Mach & Fdy	20c	Aug.	1	July 18
Anglo Nfldd Dev Co	25c	Aug.	18	July 4
Brockton G Lt Co	10c	Q July	15	July 8
Canadian Inv Corp Ltd	10c	Q Aug.	2	July 18
Colgate-Palm-Peet Co pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 6
Colonial Life Ins Co of America	$3	July	8	July 7
Concord Elec Co	70c	Q July	15	July 8
Concord Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q July	15	July 8
Dist'rs Corp-Seagrams Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Exeter & Hampden Elec Co	$2.50	Q July	15	July 8
Fitchburg Gas & El Lt Co	69c	Q July	15	July 8
Humberstone Shoe Co Ltd	50c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Inter Cigar Mach	$3	Aug.	1	July 15
Lincoln Print pf	87½c	Q Aug.	1	July 19
Lucky Tiger C G M	2c	July	20	July 20
McGraw Elec	25c	Q Aug.	1	July 18
Mich Pb S 7% pf	$1.75	Aug.	1	July 15
Mich Pb S 6% pf	$1.50	Aug.	1	July 15
N Roch (NY) Tr	50c	S Aug.	1	July 15
N Car RR 7% gtd	$7.50	S Aug.	1	July 21
Northwn Fire & Mar Insurance	50c	S July	1	June 30
Penn Ills A pf	6½c	Q June	28	May 31
Peoples Nat Bk (Charlottesville Va)	$1	S July	15	June 30
Plymouth Cordage (employees' stock)	12½c	Q July	20	July 7
Rockland L & Pow	18c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Sedalia Wa 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	15	July 1
Seton Leather	50c	Aug.	1	July 18
Shamokin Val & Pottsville R R	$1.50	S Aug.	1	July 15
Springfield Gas Lt	25c	Q July	15	July 8
Willimant Tr (Conn)	$1	S July	30	July 15

Over-the-Counter Views of Dealers Sought by the SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In order to obtain views of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter market with regard to the organization of their industry under the Maloney Act, representatives of the Securities and Exchange Commission are to be sent throughout the country gathering information, it is announced here. The Maloney Act provides for the registration with the SEC of an association or associations and affiliates, for self-regulation under Federal supervision.

This action follows the Investment Bankers Association decision not to apply for registration, and to recommend to its members that they join one of the associations organized for such purposes. This action has been interpreted as meaning that the IBA will work in co-operation with the investment bankers' conference, with which 500 of its members are affiliated.

It has not been finally determined what procedure is to be followed in organizing the brokers and dealers and it is for this reason that the SEC is seeking the views of the investment banking interests in all sections of the country before a decision is reached.

It is indicated that one national association will be built around the framework of the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., with the commission making it a condition of the registration of such a central body, brokers and dealers that in various sections of the country have adequate participation to represent their interests. If this course is followed, it also is probable that groups of the over-the-counter brokers and dealers in some regions would organize and register as affiliates.

Another possible course would be the organization of several national associations in different regions of the country and their registration with the commission as such, but it appears doubtful now that such a policy will be adopted.

The SEC Chairman, Mr. Douglas, has been a strong advocate of decentralization of power in the investment banking field, and that philosophy was reflected in a statement by the SEC today, dealing with the commission's views as to organization of the over-the-counter brokers and dealers under the provisions of the Maloney act which amended the securities exchange act of 1934.

IBA Urges Support Of Maloney Act On Over-Counter Rule

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Directors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America urged the association's 700 members today to support the organization of groups to be set up under the Maloney Act for the regulation of over-the-counter securities business.

In a telegram to Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission which will adminster the act, the directors pledged their support to the organization of a self-regulatory association or associations. Over-the-counter business is that dealing with securities not listed on the national stock exchanges or with transactions outside the exchanges.

Southern Railway Borrows $13,500,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loosened its purse strings to make a $13,500,000 loan to the Southern Railway Company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the loan yesterday. It is to be used to purchase 5,500 freight cars.

The Southern has pending with the ICC an application for permission to borrow $500,000 additional to purchase four Diesel-electric or gasoline passenger trains.

Week's Gold Imports Total $11,161,724

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $11,161,724 last week. A week ago they amounted to $2,827,000.

The Commerce Department said that of last week's imports $7,680,000 came from Sweden.

All silver imports in that period amounted to $5,709,469, of which $4,300,000 came from China.

Associate Memberships In Hide Mart Increased

CHICAGO (AP)—Michael E. Fox, President of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, said directors of the exchange have voted to increase from 26 to 40 the number of associate memberships in the new hide futures market.

The market, opened on the exchange last June 13, is limited to those actively engaged in buying and selling hides. Mr. Fox said since the start of trading additional applications for the restricted membership induced the market's directorate to provide for 14 more hide trade members.

Directors also voted to increase the number of that group from seven to nine members.

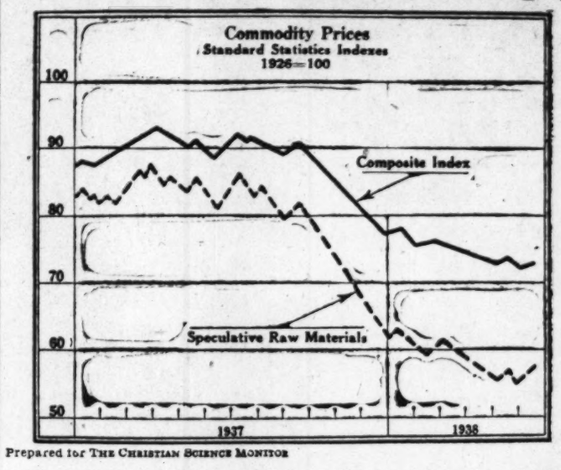
Kresge Sales Down 10.7 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—S. S. Kresge Co. reported June sales of $11,293,038, a drop of 10.7 per cent under $12,650,290 in June last year. May volume was 16.4 per cent under a year ago, while for the first six months of the year sales were 7.2 per cent of the like 1937 period.

Bolt and Nut Prices

CLEVELAND (AP)—Bolt and nut makers here announced a 5 per cent reduction in prices of bolts and nuts. The reduction followed recently announced price decreases for bars and rods.

Commodity Prices Up Modestly Those of Raw Products Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Standard Statistics Company composite index of commodity prices has risen only modestly in the past two weeks. In contrast the index of prices of speculative raw materials has enjoyed the sharpest increase of the past 12 months.

Selling Pressure Puts Grain Prices Down During Week

CHICAGO (AP)—Operating as the newest bugbear pushing prices down are record-breaking big receipts of freshly harvested winter wheat rushed into storage to secure Government loans.

Many traders have been fearful that there might not be sufficient storage room for the grain, and that a glut would result. Examination of records, however, shows a total storage capacity of approximately 500,000,000 bushels in the leading centers, without allowing for the vast amount of room available at country points.

Lower Prices Persist

Lower prices nevertheless persist, notwithstanding estimates that rural elevators in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska have storage room sufficient to take care of nearly 100,000,000 bushels. In addition, a great deal of room is available in mills.

The volume movement of winter wheat from the harvest fields is expected to continue for some weeks yet. Owing to the wide range of yields in Kansas, few operators are making fresh estimates on the prospective total, preferring to await the official figures due on July 11. The Government returns that day, it is generally expected, will show a reduction of somewhat more than 40,000,000 bushels from the June 1 indicated yield of 761,000,000 bushels.

Corn Exports Liberal

As to spring wheat, trade advices here suggest that there will not be a bumper crop either side of the Canadian boundary this season. Indications, though, are that the harvest may prove to be much better than in recent years. Lack of subsoil moisture accounts for a considerable part of the shrinkage as compared with early expectations.

Corn values reflect liberal export shipments. Some specialists predict that the enlarged use of this country's corn abroad will continue until May 1939. Rye and oats markets chiefly follow wheat.

Provisions prices show stimulating effects of a report that lard supplies in the United States are 25,000,000 lbs. under a 15-year average, and are 60,000,000 lbs. below last year.

CHICAGO (AP)—R. I. Mansfield of Bartlett Frazier Company said Friday: "Timidity of new buyers continues to be the weakening factor in the wheat market, with the news suggesting the buying side on setbacks."

Relative to corn, James E. Bennett & Co. said:

"There are some complaints about the condition of the new corn crop in some sections, but generally speaking, with the moisture that has been received in practically all states, along with the warm weather, the crop should be making rapid progress, and we have regarded the December as selling too high to be compared to the old crop futures. Particularly so as there is an export demand for the old crop."

Week's Auto Sales Well Exceed Output

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, estimating this week's assemblies of motor vehicles at 25,375 units, said today that production continues "well below retail deliveries," and adds that used car stocks are showing "signs of serious depletion in many Metropolitan areas."

The current week's output was cut down by the Independence Day holiday. It compares with 40,945 cars and trucks last week and 100,031 for this week a year ago.

North American Aviation Earnings Have Good Gain

North American Aviation, Inc., showed a consolidated net profit of $212,085 after normal Federal income taxes and after $234,861 depreciation in a statement covering the first quarter of 1938.

Net profit in the first three months of 1937, exclusive of security transactions, was $69,051 after Federal income taxes and depreciation charges of $167,306.

Unfilled orders of the engineering and manufacturing division on March 31, 1938, amoun

More Dirt Flies In Cleveland On Housing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Dirt is flying and hammers tapping here in a $20,000,000 five-year housing program looked to as the source of needed housing facilities and employment for thousands. Three new low-cost housing units being erected at a total cost of $10,170,000 comprise part of the program financed by $9,000,000 already advanced by the Federal Government, another $9,000,000 earmarked for use here, and some $2,000,000 raised locally. This is in addition to three housing units now in operation and nearly 100 per cent occupied, erected with $11,000,000 of WPA funds.

The new projects will further help in the rehabilitation of a slum area in which 8800 dwellings have been declared unfit for habitation. A $6,000,000 bridge to span the Cuyahoga River, and other smaller private construction activities help contribute to something of an anticipated building swell here.

The new housing units will care for 1,804 families at an average rental of $4.25 per room. Under authority of a City Council ordinance, 3,000 substandard dwellings will be torn down while the three new projects are under construction.

Considerable impetus has been given to housing development here by virtue of the fact the Cleveland Building Trades Council recently passed a resolution declaring there will be no stoppage of work in event of jurisdictional disputes on the projects, and agreeing to maintain the present wage rate until March, 1940. Steps are now under way to work out agreements with material dealers for similar assurances on prices of materials.

Another bright spot in the building outlook is the approval by the Federal Housing Administration's northern Ohio office of three large apartment house projects, amounting to more than $500,000. The projects, to be constructed by private investors, are expected to be ready for fall occupancy. Building permits for the first five months of this year totaled $1,914,500, as compared with $4,629,100 in the first five months of 1937.

A recent report of the construction industries department of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce said there is need for construction of 8,605 family units in the metropolitan district in 1938. The only criticism that has been heard of this statement is that the figure is too conservative.

Denver Enforces Ban on Fireworks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—This city is pointing with satisfaction to the way it took the noise and danger out of the Fourth of July.

As a typical western city, where shots and explosions have brought memories of the Wild West, Denver in years past has been a bedlam of detonations on Independence Day. But not this year.

Public officials and police took unusual steps to publicize an ordinance passed last fall prohibiting the sale and shooting of any type of fireworks in the city. Drastic penalties were provided for violators, but law enforcement bodies had little occasion to put them to use.

At the same time traffic police in the City and State begged for public co-operation in exercising caution on the highways.

Result: a quiet, sane celebration, and a local and Statewide highway system free from fatal accidents.

In Denver only one person was ordered into police court for violation of the statute prohibiting the shooting of firecrackers. Police reported they confiscated from children several small lots of fireworks. Only four children were treated in hospitals for burns compared to 130 last year.

Although the State highway courtesy patrol reported that traffic was "substantially greater" than last year, no serious accidents occurred. Moreover, the number of minor accidents was less than on comparable week-end holidays.

Germans to Resume Ocean Air Survey

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—A series of transatlantic air survey trips by German seaplanes for the third successive year, looking toward the ultimate establishment of regular service between Europe and America, has been announced by R. A. Jahn, representative of Deutsche Lufthansa.

Fourteen round trips between Horta, the Azores, and New York will be made, the first starting July 17. In addition to the planes used last year, the Nordwind and the Nordmeer, a third, the Nordstern, will participate this summer and fall.

Equipped with four 600-horsepower oil-burning motors, the planes will be catapulted eastward by the surface vessel Friesenland and westward by the Schwabenland. Lufthansa, the airplane operating company, utilizes compressed air catapults to accommodate larger loads than it would be possible to lift off the water in conventional takeoffs.

Flooding Missouri Recedes Slightly

PACIFIC JUNCTION, Iowa, July 9 (AP)—With hundreds of acres of corn and wheat fields flooded, the Missouri River yesterday dropped a tenth of an inch from its level of July 7 which, C. D. Delashmutt, long-time resident, said was the highest in 44 years.

North and south of Pacific Junction, on both Iowa and Nebraska sides, additional wheat and corn fields were flooded. At Nebraska City, Neb., William Lieben, river observer, said the river yesterday at 17.01 feet, was the highest since 1881.

Aviation Head

© Harris & Ewing

Clinton M. Hester
Newly Appointed Civil Aeronautics Administrator

Stability Sought By New Air Chief

WASHINGTON (AP)—Clinton M. Hester, newly appointed Civil Aeronautics Administrator, predicted that the concentration of Government regulation of civil aviation in one agency would bring greater stability to the Nation's air lines.

A Treasury Department attorney, who came up through the civil service ranks in 20 years of Government service, Mr. Hester represented the Treasury before Congressional Committees which spent 10 months perfecting the Civil Aeronautics Act.

"I'm saturated with the idea that aviation has a great future," he said. "This agency is being set up at just the right time.

"It will permit competition where competition would be helpful and prevent cut-throat competition, rebating and those things for which the Interstate Commerce Commission was set up in the case of railroads."

Air lines should receive assurance of greater stability, he said, from the fact that certificates of authority to operate new lines will be granted only when the establishment of additional air systems is shown to be a matter of public convenience and necessity.

"That means there will be no competition unless both the new and the old line can make money," Mr. Hester explained.

As Administrator, he will have charge of purely executive functions, such as enforcement of the civil aviation law and supervision of the development of airports and airways.

Quasi-legislative phases of the law will be handled by a civil aeronautics authority of five members, appointed by President Roosevelt Thursday.

Ex-Harlan Deputy Denies Charges

LONDON, Ky., July 9 (AP)—Brutus Metcalf, indicted former Harlan County Deputy Sheriff, took the witness stand in his own behalf yesterday in the Harlan anti-labor conspiracy case and made comprehensive denials of Government allegations against him.

Now a Harlan City policeman, he has been accused, with the other 19 ex-law officers still on trial, of various individual and group activities which the Government charges were part of a conspiracy to drive mine unionism out of the Harlan coal field.

He denied his activities were part of any campaign against the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Metcalf testified on cross-examination that he saw George Lee, Frank White, who was shot fatally Wednesday night, and John Hickey, all deputies then, "go into the crowd" and that after that "there looked like there was some commotion and the meeting scattered."

"Did you see a pistol in any of the men's hands?" inquired Henry A. Schweinhaut of Government counsel.

"I saw a pistol in Frank White's hand."

Mr. Metcalf said he didn't investigate.

Canadian Tour To Hudson Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The railroads are beginning to catch up with the cruise ship idea of dispensing with hotel accommodations during an entire journey.

This summer the Canadian National will sponsor a special tour from Winnipeg to Churchill, northern terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. This trip will leave Winnipeg Aug. 12 will take six days to cover the round journey of 2200 miles. Because of lack of hotel accommodations in the far north, passengers will sleep and eat on the train during the full journey.

Georgia Student Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The largest number of graduates in its history—1,900 for the 16 units of the University System of Georgia—left college portals in June, the Board of Regents of the University System announces. Enrollment in Georgia colleges continues to increase each year, the Regents declare.

U. S. Grand Jury Begins Probe Of Milk Trust Charges

CHICAGO (AP)—A federal grand jury has begun an investigation of milk prices in the Chicago area, possibly to determine whether a milk trust exists on a nationwide scale.

The Government's case, based on the findings of a year's inquiry into possible violations of the anti-trust laws, was presented briefly by Michael L. Igoe, U. S. District Attorney, and Leo F. Tierney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

The investigation was expected by Government officials to take weeks, perhaps months, with the calling of hundreds of witnesses.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has issued a subpoena directing the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of Washington, and its 41 affiliates, to present records on July 18.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, was required by subpoena to produce correspondence as to the merits of the glass milk bottle compared with the fabricated container.

Government officials said they wanted to know the reason for the dispartity between the 12 cents a quart Chicagoans pay for delivered milk and the 3.74 cents a quart the producing farmer received in the Chicago milkshed, embracing parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, said in Washington there were indications "conspiracies and agreements in restraint of trade" existed. The inquiry will include all phases of producing and distributing butter, cheese and ice cream.

River Expedition Ends 18-Day Trip

LEE'S FERRY, Ariz. (AP)—The Nevills Expedition of six persons arrived here after a thrilling 18-day boat trip down the Colorado River. The four men and two women, their food supplies low, brought their three tiny boats to shore for their first contact with civilization since leaving Green River, Utah, June 20.

General Classified

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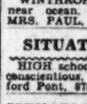

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MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
9 a. m. 5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
789 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery Phone 3-0123

Twin Oak Service Station
Batteries—Tires—Accessories
Expert Lubrication
S. W. 2ND AVE. AND 6TH ST.
Owner-Management V. Ed. Lambert

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

ORLANDO

Morgan's
FORMERLY SWANS
AIR STEP SHOES *and* LADY DOUGLAS SHOES
39-43 W. Church

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Travel Ensembles
that lead the way to Smartness

Better Dress Shop
Second Floor

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 W. Concord, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Guaranteed
TRU-SHEEN
Moth Proofing
UNIVERSAL CLEANERS
Phone H-1823

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

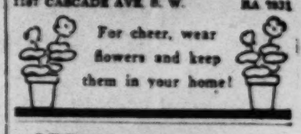
PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
Furniture — Refrigerators
Florence Ranges
Radios
119 So. Poinsettia Ave. Tel. 6254
West Palm Beach, Fla.

PEGGY VAN'S SHOES
ARE PREFERRED BY THE
SMART WOMEN OF
THE PALM BEACHES
Peggy Van Shoe Store
221 Clematis Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA 1931



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5730
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

D. L. ECHOLS GROCERY CO.
"Serving Atlanta more than a quarter of a century"

BON AMI
WE DELIVER
818 Highland Ave. N. E.
Phone Hem. 0344—0345

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5720

Wingo's Cafe
Where Friends Meet
Popular Prices—30c to 90c
NO WINE OR BEER SERVED
973 Peachtree at Tenth Street
625 Lee Street S. W. in West End

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Chajage, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Biltmore
ICE CREAM
And Other "Supreme in Quality" Dairy Products
Biltmore Dairy Farms
TELEPHONE 6266

ONE *of the* CAROLINAS'
Predominating Department Stores
IVEY'S

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNLOSE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
Highest Quality Products Since 1897
TELEPHONE 3-2153

SEE NEXT PAGE

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST VACANT

OXFORD—FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS middle September, 2 girls, 8 and 11, day school; able take entire charge when necessary; experienced care of children, knitting, do children's washing; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. BRIDGER, 24 Charlbury Road.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Swiss, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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86 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
LOS ANGELES
310 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2448
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Building, Westminster Tele. Whitehall 9691

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

We Want Gabe Fuel

Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
ORD. 3460

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 92777
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbrohlads 2 Tel. Cent. 1427

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS

A/B PALSMAGASINET
N. Esplanadsgatan 37
Large and fine stock of all kinds of
furs and fur coats
Well-known the World Over

TAIDEKUDONTA
Yrjönkatu 7, corner of Bulevardinkatu
Real Souvenirs from Finland
Handwoven linen table-cloths
Rugs and textile fabrics

NORWAY

OSLO

Ritz Conditorier
All Breads, Cakes, Pastries.
TELEPHONE 13299

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S.
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 36261

Sannerbroens Benzinstation
Waldemar Thranes gate 86
is the Service Station for your Auto.
Come in or call 70222.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg - och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 507413
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A. B.
Drottninggatan 72-78—Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm
Kungsgatan 40 Göteborg

Formans
Stureplan, Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beaute: Rytflägasschen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)
MAISON SPECIALE POUR
Coiffures Permanentes Postiches d'Art Salon de Beauté Manicures
Parfumerie E. Salzmann
RUE MONBIJOU 31 TEL. 22.721
(Hairdressing)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum
ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS
BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30. First Floor
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-
Same management in ski-ing fields near Gstaad: SONNENHOF-WALDDORF, Saanen. Pension Fr. 6.50 to 9.-

Speciality Shop for Rubbber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schaupiatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

HAIRDRESSING—MANICURE
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen, Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORLOGERIE—BIJOUTERIE
MAISON KATZ—Founded 1870
Ch. Hochstrasser, succ.
Vis-à-vis de la Gde Poste
Rue du Mont-Blanc 9
Watches at Various Prices
For Ladies
Permanent Waving and Smart Hairdressing
P. KÖHLER
Hairdresser and Wigmaker
Place du Molard 11, 1st Floor—Lift
Tel. 47.171

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MELLES. M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23438

EPICERIE—PRIMEURS
ANNEN-BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73 Tel. 25.122
Grocer and Greengrocer
GOODS DELIVERED

ARTICLES DE MENAGE
QUINCAILLERIE—OUTILLAGE
Francillon & Cie. S.A.
7, rue St. François, Lausanne (Ironmonger)

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Pâtisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery

LUCERNE

SOEURS Steiger
Ladies' Ready-made Clothing and Knitted Goods
PILATUSSTRASSE (Kantonalbank)

MÜRREN

ERNST von ALLMEN
COIFFEUR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Montana-Haus Tel. 46. 34.

NEUCHATEL

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
RUE ST. MAURICE
Chaussures—Maroquinerie
Chemiserie pour Messieurs
Jouets
(Footwear—Leather Goods—Shirts, etc.)

RUTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permostyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti, bei Pfäffikon, Kt.—Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ZURICH

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflandé/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Wasch- und Feinglätterei
Frau A. MEIER-MEIER
Seefeldstrasse 203—Tel. 47.648
Gegründet 1870
(LAUNDRY)

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 125
Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

F. WILLY SCHURTER
Limmatquai 94 Rudolf Mosse Haus
Zürich 1 Tel. 27.412
Dresses for Town and Sportwear
Hand-knitted Dresses and Jumpers
Scarves—Latest Styles

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens, Swiss Knitwear
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucern St. Moritz

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

The Co-operative Bank
Volkskas (Co-operative) Limited
(Regd. under the Co-operative Act)
for
PERSONAL LOANS
Loans Granted at Reasonable Rates
Phone 31404 P. O. Box 1976
Fletcher & Cartwright's Building
Adderley Street
Branches at: Johannesburg, Pretoria, Benoni, Germiston, Durban and East London

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Chames & Nelson Consolidated
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

HOOPER MOTORS
PTY. - - - - - LTD.
'Sales on Service'
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. DURBAN
& 164 SMITH ST.
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.
• PETROL • OILS •

HENWOODS
WEST ST. DURBAN
THE PROGRESSIVE STORE
TOOLS—FURNISHINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
CHINA and GLASSWARE
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REFRIGERATORS
DURBAN—JOHANNESBURG

GREENACRE'S
Harveygreenacres & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
WEST STREET - DURBAN

Grocers and General Dealers
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

LADIES HAIRDRESSING SALOON AND BEAUTY PARLOUR
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Specialists
SOLE PROPRIETRESS—MRS. M. BOLT
at O. K. BAZAARS
385 West Street Phone 24765

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agent for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET Phone 20331

B. LOVELL SHIPPEY
INSURANCE CONSULTANT
Representing
The Sun Life Assurance Coy of Canada
Who will gladly submit particulars for Life and Endowment Policies, Pensions and Annuities. All classes of insurance transacted.
Palace Buildings, Field St., Durban
Phone 22151

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs
NEW ADDRESS: 39 GALE STREET
BETWEEN MOORE and BEREA ROADS PHONE 22487

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE
(Pty) Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Agents for:
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Radios
Belling Electric Stoves
Electrical Installations and Repairs a speciality.
488 WEST STREET, DURBAN

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN & PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality.
Ask for illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
96 Pritchard St.
62 Kerk St.
57 Loveday St.
P. O. Box 6818

G. M. HORNE (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers
Cor. Trump and Ussher Streets
Selby Township
P. O. Box 6785

ALETTA
Ladies' Hairdressers
Permanent Waving—
Beauty Culture
72 BROADWAY
Bezuidenhout Valley Tram Stop No. 32
Telephone 25-3981

Hansford & Hansford
LIMITED
Timber and Hardware Merchants
Building Materials, Paints, etc.
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Res. 44-1900

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BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
COMPANY SECRETARIES
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To Buy, Build or Sell Property See Us
We are here to serve and advise you
Phones 33/5878, 33/5879
Maritime House, Cor. Loveday and Main Streets, Johannesburg

W. J. BAKER & CO. Ltd.
The Leading Tailors
Where Prices Are Low and Quality High
Moseley Bldgs. Opp. Old G. P. O.
93a, President St. and Branches
Outfitting Dept. at 72 Market St.

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVENUE
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

ADIE & CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Specializing in Outsizes
Corner of Jeppe and Joubert Streets

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggien and L. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
(EST. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St.
Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

FALMOUTH DAIRY
(J. Christopher)
Full Cream Milk delivered twice daily
PHONE 32-3049
66 Garden Street, Rosettenville

PIETERMARITZBURG

The American Stores
For China, Crockery Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 1813

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

CLIFF'S
For Your Electrical Repairs and Gifts
Church Street Phone 3587 Day
" 4136 Night

F. W. LAWRENCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

MARITZBURG HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
120 Victoria Road. Phone 3387
Branch of Model Steam Laundry
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni
DURBAN. PHONE 61438

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(Pty.) LTD.
Pretoria's Most Progressive Store
Smart Fashions for limited incomes
QUALITY
SERVICE AND CIVILITY
298 Church St., Pretoria and Roodepoort.

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient service available at all times, including Sundays.
Stockists of Tires, Tubes and all motor spares. Reasonable prices.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
ROXY BEAUTY SALON
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

To Pass a Warm Summer Evening. . . .

Having Wonderful Time (RKO)—Screen version of Arthur Kober's play, with the racial element carefully deleted but the love affair between the stenographer and the law student handled with rather more frankness than Mr. Hays usually allows. As a California commentator said, "Kamp Kare-Free isn't, but Ginger Rogers likes it." You may too. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Peggy Conklin, Lucille Ball, Lee Bowman, Eve Arden, Dorothea Kent.—Adults and mature young people.

Man's Castle (Columbia)—Revival of the one in which Spencer Tracy, toughly tender, rescues a waif and takes her to his shack, and how love and regeneration come to the city dump. Marjorie Rambeau, Glenda Farrell, Walter Connolly. —Adults and mature young people.

Prison Farm (Paramount) — A shocker about the girl who loves a man who, although she does not know it, is a criminal. They are caught together and sent to a prison farm, where scenes of brutality are enacted. Shirley Ross, Lloyd Nolan, John Howard, J. Carrol Naish, Porter Hall.—Adults.

Shopworn Angel (MGM)—Remake of a film based on a story called "Private Pettigrew's Girl," telling how a chorus girl married a doughboy so that he might carry his (mistaken) ideal of her to the trenches—where he was killed, allowing her to return to her playboy. Hokum. Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Walter Pidgeon.—Adults.

Tropic Holiday (Paramount)—A foolish fable about a scenario writer and a Mexican charmer. Slow-paced and dull. Martha Raye and Bob Burns may redeem it for some filmgoers. Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Binnie Barnes, Tito Guizar.—Adults and young people.

Wives Under Suspicion (Universal)—Refilming of the court melodrama, "The Kiss Before the Murder," about the district attorney who hectors a defendant on trial for killing his wife in a fit of jealousy. The prosecutor drops the murder charge when he unjustly becomes suspicious of his own wife. Warren William, Gail Patrick, Ralph Morgan.—Adults.

Jest a Minute

"Well, you might tell us about the three bears—you do that one very well."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Issachar, Son of Jacob

Issachar was the ninth son to be born to the patriarch Jacob, and the fifth of whom Leah was the mother. It was she who gave the child his name, which seems to have been conceived of as meaning "a hired workman" (cf. Gen. 30:18).

Many years later Jacob evidently had the same thought in mind when he addressed his twelve sons, for he spoke of Issachar as "a strong ass couching down between two burdens," one that "bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute" (Gen. 49:14f.).

Little is known of the activities of Issachar as an individual, though he undoubtedly took part in the common actions of his brothers. We do know this, however, that before he migrated with the others to the land of Egypt, he became the father of four sons, who are mentioned by name in Gen. 46:13: "Tola, and Phuvah, and Job, and Shimron." Issachar apparently passed on in Egypt.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Saturday—and no hints today. How quickly can you solve it without any clues?

XYZ ABCDEDFG ADEGHIC, GZJ EYBLHFK MZJAGYKZDIE — ANOOBCPYI'E DZHEGYMDZGE.

Use 'Em Again

This is shared by a Des Plaines, Ill., reader, and while it works out the same as others of this type, the clues are given by the contributor as follows:

ALP CUES

If you divide me in two's:—
Of my first, let us say, one a day to make you fit;
A goose and gander equity is the plea in the other bit.
My all, spoken or eaten, is meant to sweeten, and always makes a hit.

Letter Changing

A hard one this time. Following the usual rules, try changing WHOLE to HALVE in 12 moves.

What Number?

What number must be added to each of the terms of the fraction 2-5 in order to make the value of the fraction 2-3?

Poems and Their Authors

This list is shared by a Houston, Missouri, reader. The first has been checked. Try the others:

1	Little Boy Blue	Kipling	
2	Thanatopsis	Poe	
3	Man With the Hoe	Field	✓
4	Barefoot Boy	Longfellow	
5	Abou Ben Adhem	Bryant	
6	The Raven	Wilcox	
7	L'Envoi	Markham	
8	Psalm of Life	Whittier	
9	Columbus	Hunt	
10	Solitude	Miller	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified." . . .

President or Chairman?

Question: (a) Is it correct for a church to have a president? The chairman of a board is called president of the church, and in corporate meetings is often addressed as "Mr. President" and not as "Mr. Chairman." (b) Is the chairman of a board automatically president of a church?

Answer: (a) The bylaws should decide this. Fundamentally, there is no difference between the terms. A president is one who presides, and a chairman is one who occupies the "chair" or seat of authority. Hence, they mean the same thing. In general usage, however, the presiding officer of an assembly, whether it be the main organization or a board or a committee is called the chairman, unless some special title is given him, as is often done in the case of the main organization. If so, the title should be stated in the bylaws.

(b) Not unless the bylaws so provide. The board and the church are distinct bodies. The bylaws may, and often do, provide that one person may serve as presiding officer of both; but if not, and if there is no other bylaw provision for selecting the presiding officer of the main body, the members may elect any of their members to preside, just as the board may elect any of its members to preside over its meetings.

Party Fun

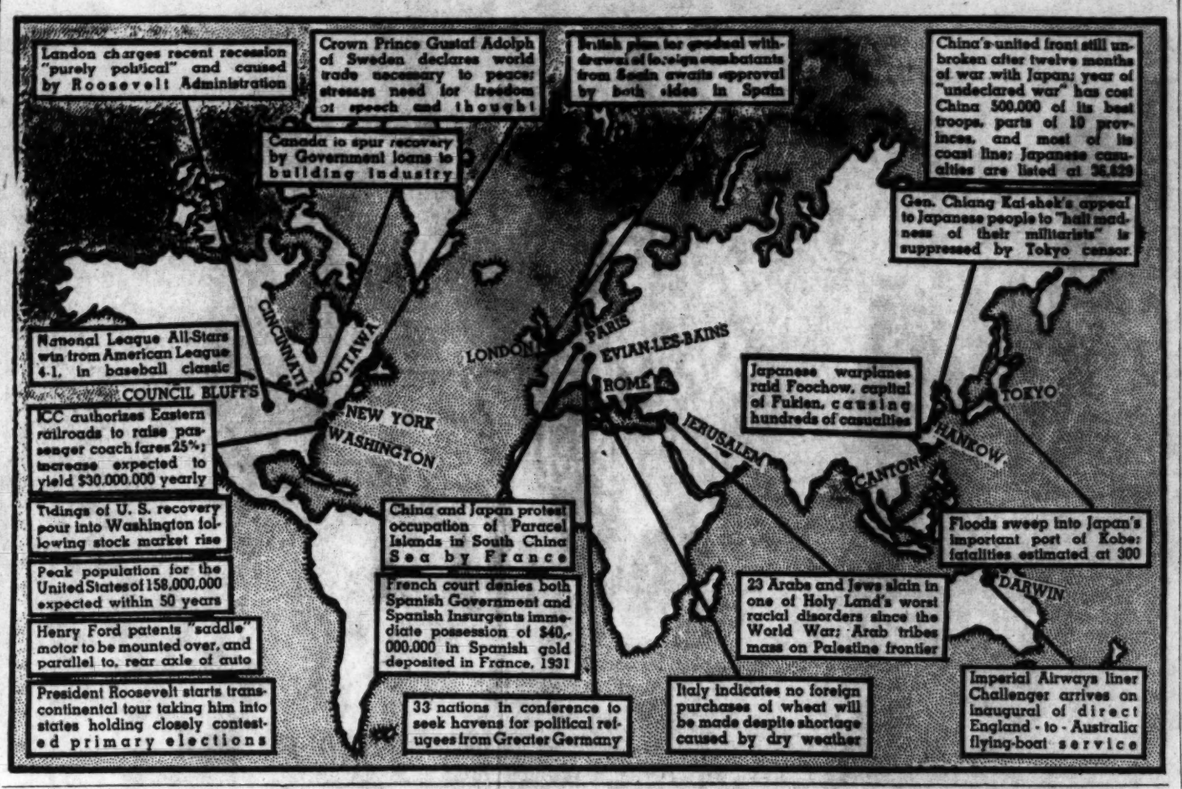
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Toothpick Relay

This game can be played round one long table, or card tables may be arranged with four players at each table. A handful of toothpicks (a hundred or more) held about three inches above the table may be dropped. Then the player picks up as many picks, one at a time, as he can without disturbing any of the other toothpicks. As soon as he moves any toothpick that he is not in the process of picking up, his turn is over, and the next player proceeds.

Each player keeps his own score, and the one having the highest count wins.—Lonzetta G. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Confounded

"I do not believe in the Bible," an atheist once said to Dr. George H. Pentecost, "because I do not know its author."

"Tell me," asked Dr. Pentecost, "is the multiplication table a work of authority with mathematicians?"

"Yes," replied the man.

"Do you happen to know the author?" inquired the Doctor.

"No," was the answer.

"Then," said Dr. Pentecost, "I suppose, as a matter of fact, being a scientific man and a skeptic, you never use the multiplication table."

The atheist had nothing more to say.

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: International Beauty Show model wears a coiffure decorated with carrots, string beans, radishes and onions, the ideal hair dress for truckin'.

Detroit News: Money tied up in a long-drawn-out litigation in the West dwindled to a dollar. It is something, though, to find a dollar in an old suit.

Quotation for Today

TRUE heroism consists in being superior to the ills of life, in whatever shape they may challenge him to combat.—NAPOLEON.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

"Dad, how can guns kick when they have no legs?" asked Bertie.

"Don't ask absurd questions," declared his father.

"Guns haven't any legs, have they?"

"Certainly not."

"Then what's the use of their having breeches?"

The First

"I've struck a wonderful idea. I've arranged to give a man $10,000 on condition that he shall relieve me of all future worries."

"Where are you going to get the $10,000?"

"Ah, that will be his very first worry."—Unidentified.

A Real Vacation

"I've just had the most delightful holiday!" related Hutchins. "No regular hours for meals! No extra charge for baths! As much as you want of food, with plenty of fresh fruit! No tips for waiters!"

"Good gracious! Where did you go?"

"I just stayed home!"

Toot, Toot!

One night, two men were driving furiously in a car along a road that ran side by side with a railway track. Suddenly an express train, traveling in the opposite direction, flashed by them.

"I say," said one, "did you notice how that village was lit up?"

"Yes," replied the other; "first house was on fire."—Kentish Mercury.

No Lunch

"Let me off quick, conductor!"

"Why, what's the matter?"

"I thought this was a lunch wagon."

Consolation

"Mamma," said little Joan, "please button my dress."

"Please do it yourself, dear," was the reply; "mother's busy."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Joan, "I don't know what I would do without myself!"

Tact

"Bobby, how old is your big sister?"

"Twenty-five."

"Twenty-five? She told me she was just twenty."

"Oh, I expect that's because she was five before she learned to count."—Marc Aurelio.

Of Course

It was on the diamond fields that he found fame and fortune. . . . Looking through an account of his career the other day, I was surprised to find that he began life as a minor.—Letter in a Local Paper.

Don't we all?—Humorist.

Nothing New!

When Charlotte Brontë wrote "Jane Eyre," during 1846-47, crooning was not unknown apparently, for when Jane makes some disapproving remarks about a song Mr. Rochester has sung, the authoress causes him to observe, "Any other woman would have been melted to marrow at hearing such stanzas crooned in her praise."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Brisbane, Australia

Prior to leaving home for the Easter holidays, a family picked the best flowers that were in the garden. The idea was to brighten up the seaside cottage.

It was dusk when the trio arrived at the beach, and a call was made at Grandma's home first. Mother looked at the flowers and intimated that she would like to give some of them to Grandma; but Donald said, "Grandma does not often see beautiful flowers—let's give all of them to her." So Mother carried the flowers in and "all of them" were given to Grandma, who expressed great joy and appreciation.

Next morning a knock was heard; and when Donald opened the door, the neighbor's son offered an armful of lovely flowers, freshly picked. The lad said, "We heard you come in last night, and thought you would enjoy your holiday much better if you had some flowers in the house."

Odds and Ends

Cotton for Roads

Cotton is being used experimentally in 24 states in constructing bituminous roads.

Filtering Water

Filtering water through charcoal to purify it was done as early as 2000 B. C.

If You Didn't Know

The boundary between Wyoming and Montana is midway between the North Pole and the Equator.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorb—Avoid the *z* sound; *ab-sorb'*.

Whatever is absorbed is literally "sucked up" (Latin *ab*, "off, away," and *sorbere*, "to suck") and is caused to disappear; it is engulfed or swallowed up—used up.

There are, of course, the specific senses of (1) "to drink in" (as a sponge); (2) "to take up by cohesive, chemical, or molecular action" (as charcoal absorbs gases); (3) "to take up by purchase or use" (as stocks absorbed by holding companies); and (4) "to engross or engage fully" (as being absorbed in study).

Awry—*A-ri'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *i* long). Means "turned aside from the right or true course; distorted."

Chronological—The first *o* is short; *kron-o-loj'-ih-kal* (second *o* as in obey, third short, *i* short, *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Conquer, relinquish—Note that in these words—as in "banquet," "vanquish," etc.—the *n* has an *ng* sound; *kong'-ker, re-ling'-kwish*.

Contingent — *Kon-tin'-jent* (*o* clipped-short, *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

This adjective has its principal use in expressing the sense of "subject to something else, depending upon a preceding event, conditional upon or touching another situation"—as, "happiness contingent upon service." In this it closely follows its Latin antecedent, *contingens*, present participle of *contingere*, "to touch, to relate to" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch").

Data—Preferably *day'-ta*.

Facts granted, or presented as the basis for argument or discussion, are called "data." The word is taken directly from the Latin *data*, "things given." (The singular form, "datum," is seldom used except in mathematics or engineering.) Since "data" is plural, only plural verbs should be used with it; as, "These data have been carefully checked."

Eternity—The first *e* in this word, as in "eternal," is sounded quick-long as in create, debate, delineate, etc. That is, it has all the initial quality of the long *e* as in *key*, but the *e* sound is abandoned before the normal "vanishing" into short *i*. ("Key," for example, has virtually the sound of *keeih*.)

"Everlasting" is applied to that which never ceases; and "endless" hints of something extending for an indefinite length of time; but both these words may suggest the sense of incessant, perpetual, interminable — occasionally implying tiresomeness or monotony. But "eternal" and "eternity" should be reserved for that which is independent of time or of things that are perishable. The words are accurately used when applied to God and His spiritual universe.

Glory—Much of the beauty and power of this word is dissipated by sounding the *o* as in orb. Pronounce the word *glow'-rih*.

Identity—*I-den'-tih-tih*.

This word, from the Latin *idem*, "same," suggests "sameness"—implying an absolute likeness between two or more things. For example, man's identity, in a very real sense, may be held to conform to the qualities of Deity, in whose image and likeness man is made.

Illusion—*Ih-lu'-zhun*.

An illusion may or may not have some material basis; but in either case it denotes only a seeming something that has no actuality. The Latin *in*, "upon," and *ludere*, "to play," combine in *illudere* to mean "to play upon (the senses); to mock or deceive."

Something that misleads by producing a false impression—by giving an unreal appearance—is an illusion. This false show or deceptive appearance is destroyed when true reasoning is substituted for sense testimony.

Mocked—The *o* is short as in modern. Avoid *mawkt*.

Nain (Luke 7:11)—Two syllables, *Nay'-in*.

"No . . . nor"—"Nor" follows "no" in a series when emphasis is desired. (It does not constitute the ungrammatical "double negative"; as, "They haven't no money.") For example, "She had no friends or relatives in the town" does not call for special emphasis on the word following "or," for it is not at all remarkable that the young lady did not have relatives in the place where she had no friends. For a maiden to lack friends and relatives in a town is one thing; but for her to have no acquaintances is quite another. Hence the emphasis provided in "She had no relatives nor acquaintances in the town."

To sum up: "Or" follows "no" when the words in the series are simple equivalents ("no money or credit," "no cats or dogs"); but "nor" is recommended after "no" when the last word in the series is an important, unusual, or unexpected alternative ("no money nor a bite of food in the house," "no water for the garden nor a drop to drink").

Pantheism—*Pan'-the-izm* (*a* and *i* short, *th* "unvoiced" as in *thin*, *e* as in debate).

Pantheism (Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God") is applied to the erroneous teaching that Deity is in all things; that the physical universe, conceived of as a whole, is God; that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material world.

In pantheism there is seen the futile effort to reconcile the divergent views that God is omnipresent, and that matter in various forms (air, water, minerals, etc.) is also everywhere.

Pantheistic—*Pan-the-iss'-tik* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Prolific—*Pro-lif'-ik* (*o* as in obey, *i*'s short).

"Prolific" (Latin *proles*, "offspring," and *facere*, "to make") is used in the related senses of "reproductive, fecund, fruitful," also "propagative, highly inventive."

Strengthen — Not *stren'-then*; sound it *streng'-then* (first *e* short, second clipped-short, *th* "unvoiced" as in *thin*).

Transient—In America, two syllables (*tran'-shent*); in Britain, preferably three (*tran'-sih-ent*).

This word is derived from the Latin *transire*, "to go across"; and we use it in the sense of "short duration; transitory; passing quickly across the line of vision; fleeting." The word has nothing in common with the realm of Spirit.

Vice versa—Each term has two syllables, *vi'-se* (*i* long, *e* quick-long) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Worth Knowing

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shine Club

A man who owns a shoeshine stand has developed a new idea to increase his steady customers. They sign a register and become members of his "shoeshining shop," at $1 a month. This entitles the members to one shine a day for the month.

This man already has well over 100 members from all walks of life. The members save much money in this manner, and at the same time keep their shoes well-preserved and shiny. The shoeshiner can also rely upon a certain monthly income, besides the non-member customers.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

What They Say

Power

"Struggle against a handicap creates power by resistance. That power creates more power."—Angelo Patri.

Inspiration

"Mankind needs faith and vision, and it can draw inspiration from the great acts of others."—Cecil B. DeMille.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: For pleasant pastime try solving cryptograms—Puzzledom's aristocrats.

Use 'Em Again: Apple sauce.

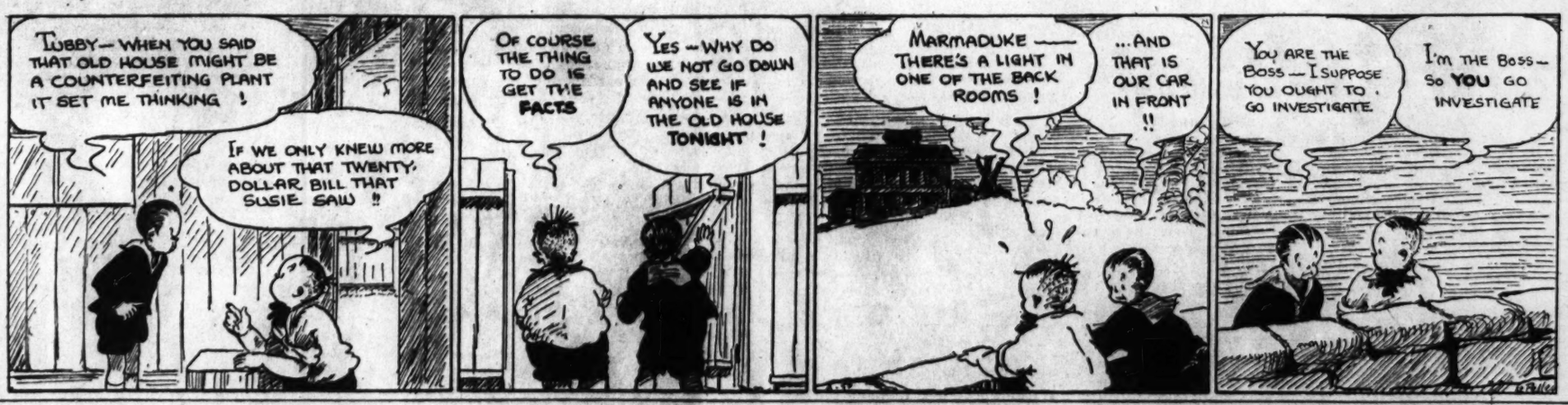
Letter Changing: Whole, shole, shote, shots, soots, sorts, torts, tarts, harts, halts, halls, talls, halve.

What Number?: 4.

Poems and Their Authors: Little Boy Blue—Field; Thanatopsis—Bryant; Man With the Hoe—Markham; Barefoot Boy—Whittier; Abou Ben Adhem—Hunt; The Raven—Poe; L'Envoi—Kipling; Psalm of Life—Longfellow; Columbus—Miller; Solitude—Wilcox.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Investigators*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Flavors in Stamps*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Populations Without a Country

ROBINSON CRUSOE delighted to find in Friday's footprint a promise of human companionship and co-operation. He was not only a good neighbor but a good economist.

Evian, France, is far from Crusoe's island. But the intergovernmental refugee committee meeting at Evian has echoed—with inflections of utmost caution, of course—Crusoe's good sense. Lord Winterton for Britain, Señor Le Breton for Argentina, recognized the contributions immigrants bring to adopted countries.

Their observations will help to put the refugee question in its proper light. There is usually too great a tendency to stress the "burden" which refugees may impose on countries giving them shelter.

Not that any country alone can afford to throw its doors wide to the hordes of refugees which are the result of political upheavals in Europe. The economic dislocations which might follow an attempt of an already heavily populated country to absorb unlimited numbers of immigrants all arriving at about the same time will not be overlooked by governments. Moreover, many governments today already have their hands full caring for their own unemployed; an influx of new peoples without funds for their own support and without linguistic equipment and knowledge of the ways of the new country, would add to a burden which is more than hypothetical.

Yet if merely this aspect of the problem is stressed not only does the refugee question become insoluble, but the peoples of the world are further misled in their thinking about the entire business of living together on this Crusoe-island-in-space that we call Earth.

Every person holds for every other person an opportunity for service, i. e., for employment. There is of course a relation between territory, land fertility and geographical position of any country and the numbers of people it can support. But this relation is not always so simple as we imagine. Industrialization, inventiveness, wise use of the land, and other imponderables, must enter into calculations of a territory's ability to support population. And these imponderables are not in the territory but in the people who inhabit it or who come to it.

These economic considerations must enter into the discussions of the intergovernmental refugee committee of which Myron C. Taylor of the United States has now been chosen as head. But they are not all that the committee will have to attempt to harmonize. The prevention of political abuse of other nations' good intentions toward refugees by governments which might use minority pressures at home to open up new outlets for emigration in other peoples' territories is also a question of importance.

There is a danger that the refugee problem might become a permanent one because of its use in this manner. Sufferings of minority groups might then actually be intensified. And meanwhile the humanitarian attitude of the governments represented at Evian would have to be curtailed for reasons of political expediency.

Much patience obviously will be required of the committee's members, of the governments, and of the public. An appreciation of the complexity of the refugee problem is requisite. But the complexity should not be allowed to thwart humane efforts on the refugees' behalf. A complete understanding of the economic and cultural usefulness of peoples to one another will do much to speed a satisfactory solution.

Issues and Re-Issues

HOLLYWOOD'S position at the moment is not an enviable one. Box office revenues are estimated off 45 per cent. There is a shortage of new pictures, caused variously by floods, economy, alleged labor disputes and intra-studio bickering.

The motion picture makers and distributors are meeting the crisis in two ways.

"Virtually catapulted by a shortage of new product into a situation that left no alternative," says the Motion Picture Herald, prominent trade magazine, "distributors already have polished off forty of their old box office performers to send them out as re-issues, and exhibitors have gone to local film exchanges with requests for repeat bookings on another 245." The movement to things past, which is occurring in England as well as the United States, will bring back such silent favorites as "The Birth of a Nation," "The King of Kings," "Dancing Daughters," "Sign of the Cross," "Rio Rita," "The Sheik," and a number of talking films.

The other remedy, as reported by the Monitor's Hollywood correspondent recently, will be through a return to gangster pictures, the medium which boomed box office receipts prior to 1936 but which subsequently caused a public reaction that no one—save, apparently, Hollywood—has forgotten.

It is not without point to note that only three of the forty re-issues and about fifteen of the 245 revivals listed are gangster films. Seeing that revivals are requested by the exhibitors themselves, a genuine desire for crime cinema by the public would logically be reflected in their demands. Such demands seem negligible. Possibly the fact will be noticed by the producers before they make many films on the outworn gangster formula.

Voodoo Gold

A STORY written by the early Mark Twain told of the theft of a bank's gold from a midwestern township. The thieves filled the vaults with feathers. They did the job undetected, took the loot to the hills, and there waited for the expected hullabaloo. To their amazement, nothing happened. The substitution was never found out, and the economic life of the community went on undisturbed.

One is reminded of the story by the report that a party of bankers has been allowed to take a peep at the immense stock of the nation's gold out at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Suppose they had found feathers instead of gold. Would it have made any difference to the nation's economic life, presuming the guards had pledged them to secrecy, "or else"? Not at all. No longer is gold Humpty Dumpty, sitting on its pedestal in solitary glory. Management sits beside it. That is to say, the nation's money is regulated, not by the amount of gold, but by the needs of the people as determined by the monetary authorities in Washington.

Mark Twain would have chuckled to read of the bankers' visit to Fort Knox. His story was an economic parable showing that money is credit. If, as Tom Paine once said, credit is "suspicion asleep," then there is all the more reason to preserve confidence in it, now that its golden prop has been removed.

Pedagogues at the Plate

FROM the campus to home plate and back to the campus, it's all the same to Ernest Quigley, one-time professor of history at a Kansas college, and supervisor of umpires in the National League. The dean of baseball's chesty arbiters has just forsaken his usual summer round of hotels, Pullmans and all way stations between Boston and Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, to conduct a course in umpiring at Columbia University's annual summer session.

It's a long jump from the gashouse era of baseball to "Physical Education 160 F" --almost as long as the ride from town must have seemed back in the days when the teams taxied out to the ball grounds in something they called a four-horse brake. Those were the days when a keen eye for the corners was not so essential as knowing how to duck. Umpiring in the paleolithic period of the pastime was predicated on the mathematical rule that a bee line is the shortest distance between the diamond and the depot.

But accent now is on headwork rather than footwork. Apparently there is nothing quite so effective as a calculated mien of haughty aloofness in warding off such rowdy witticisms as that, for instance, of the wag who suggests that the umpire's school select the one entitled "Three Blind Mice" for its college song. "When a crowd gets unruly," Professor Quigley remarked before his opening class, "the best thing is to ignore it." All of which only proves that the art of umpiring is still largely the art of self-defense.

New Laws for Cyclists

BRITAIN'S Transport Advisory Council has recommended to the Government the adoption of new rules for cyclists, which include the compulsory use of cycle tracks beside main roads, the carrying of a rear lamp, and a ban upon riders proceeding more than two abreast. At the same time the Council urged that the existing system of tracks be extended to all the big roads.

These are wise, and, one cannot but think, somewhat overdue precautions; for the problem presented by cyclists to traffic organization in Britain has for several years been acute, and has grown rapidly worse owing to the great and constant increase in the number of riders. In the last seven years their total has doubled, and there are now, roughly, 10,000,000 of them on the road.

Some of the cycling associations are not in favor of the Council's proposals. Starting from the fact that everyone has an equal right to the use of the road, the associations argue that, since it is the motorist, with his desire for speed, who renders the roads unsafe, it is he who should be withdrawn and "segregated." It is plain, however, that such a plan, apart from its expense and the far greater difficulties of planning it, would take immeasurably longer to bring into operation than a complete system of cycle tracks; and there is not much doubt that the Government will decide that it is serving the best interests both of cyclists, and of road users in general, by allowing most weight to these practical considerations.

HEAVY TRUCKS moving from New York to West Point have begun the transfer for the Government of some 70,000 tons—or more than 5,000 truckloads—of bar silver. We have been unable to confirm a rumor that Government statisticians are now looking for an adequate supply of clouds to line with this material.

DOGS THAT LIVE in the city live longer than country dogs, according to a New York veterinarian. And we thought we had heard the last of that old wheeze that it only seems longer.

Program for the South

Book News of the Day

"FORTY acres and a mule no longer offer an adequate solution for the farm ills of the South. They might have worked effectively when they were first suggested threescore and ten years ago but they are not enough now."

Thus does Prof. Herman Clarence Nixon record in FORTY ACRES AND STEEL MULES (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $2.50) his conversion from individualism to co-operative planning as a solution to rural poverty in the South.

Once a follower of agrarianism, Professor Nixon now sees the plight of the southern underprivileged farmer as one to be corrected only by concerted action by North and South, farm and village.

"Only the nation, not the South alone, can solve the inadequacies and inequalities of the cotton economy and the nation must take account of the world aspects of the problem," he believes.

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Better land use, regulated forestry, more TVA's, extension of social security, use of waste farm products, community co-operatives, handicraft work centers, wider educational opportunities—these are among the remedies Professor Nixon suggests for low living standards in the South. He advocates planning, based not —as he says—on scarcity such as the Agriculture Adjustment Administration has tried, but "planning based on plenty, with emphasis on the consumers' interest."

Southern born and bred, Professor Nixon approaches his subject not only as a college professor who has talked the problem over with outstanding thinkers of the South but from the human interest side of the workers on the Alabama plantation where he spent more than two decades. He is at present head of the Department of History and Political Science of Tulane University.

The South is facing many of the same problems as other areas, only, as Mr. Nixon sees it, it has a disproportionately large number of the three overlapping groups of Americans who have been most consistently exploited by the "American system"—tenant farmers, laborers, and Negroes.

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"Southerners can no longer ask to be let alone to solve their own problems and then not solve them," this Southerner warns his compatriots.

Almost as adept at phrase-making as Stuart Chase, the professor has proved himself able to present the Southern rural picture in words almost as poignant as the Farm Security Administration photographs with which the volume is freely illustrated.

In discussing curatives for Southern poverty, the author says there is need for development of a wider reading public and provision for something to read. As if following his own advice, he has provided here a readable economic primer on which educated Southerners if not tenant farmers themselves might begin profitably.

M. H.

The Pied Piper

By the Jaffa Gate

IT IS a golden lull after a period of turmoil in Palestine. I am standing near the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, watching the crowds pass in and out. There is a constant stream of people, more dramatic and picturesque, perhaps, than anywhere else in the world. For in this land of religions, each one distinguishes himself from all the rest by his costume, in order to emphasize his race, his town, his religious convictions.

Business is brisk today. The country people have come in to market, with their bright colored garments flashing in the sunshine. Donkeys trot along under bulging saddlebags. Salesmen are calling out, "Buy sweet oranges!" The orange crop is so plentiful this year that it rolls out of carts and panniers into the street, where it lies in golden heaps. In among the throng run the delivery boys of Jerusalem, clever young rascals, eager for a chance to carry your goods in the baskets they have strapped to their backs.

"Our people want peace," says a pleasant voice behind me. It comes from the door of a curio shop near by, where the round-faced Arab proprietor stands watching the scene, dressed in a dark European business suit topped with the tarboosh. He invites me to come inside, ("It costs you nothing to look!") and continues the conversation: "The common people have no heart for rebellion," says he, "they only ask to be let alone, to gain a livelihood as best they can. All races can live in Palestine, can live together and get along together.

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"The Arab says 'Saida!' when he meets you; that means, 'Peace be unto you!' The Jew says 'Shallom'—that means the same thing, 'Peace be unto you!'—yet they do not have peace. Why not? you ask me. Is it because of false leaders, men who have a thirst for power, restless men, educated men without a trade, lawyers without clients, and civil servants who cannot find enough positions to go around?

"My shop is deserted now," he says dejectedly, and gazes round him at the useless trinkets, once eagerly bought by the many tourists to the Holy Land, who have been frightened away by the constant fighting in Palestine.

I turn to look at his shop, which is devoted, I might almost say passionately devoted, to the art of carved mother-of-pearl. What an extraordinary number of articles can be made of pearl; jewelry and beads, of course, but also thimble cases, card cases, miniature water jars, pocketbooks, mosaic book covers. "Our shells came first of all from the Dead Sea, not far from here," the gentle voice goes on, "then from Birmingham, England; and more recently we have been importing the beautiful abalone shells from the west coast of America; and we carve them all by hand."

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My host now remembers his Oriental duty. "You will surely accept some refreshment?" But, unlike the Oriental guest, I do not feel in honor bound to accept the offer. He is surprised, reproachful, but not exactly offended. How can anyone be offended by an American?

And yet, after all, America must be a good country to live in. An idea flashes over my host: "Do you think I could go to America?" says he. He has not heard the thousand and one others who have asked me the same question. I can only murmur something about the quota of immigrants, and the guarantors you must have in America who will support you in case you cannot make a living in the new country.

"I suppose," says Haddad (all shopkeepers in Palestine seem to be named either Haddad or Haleby), "I suppose it means money; and I haven't any."

Reluctantly I turn away to the glass case where the pendants and lockets lie piled by scores and hundreds, each a hand-wrought snowflake sculptured in pearl. "These are the Stars of Bethlehem," says he. "And here is the Lily-of-the-Valley pattern, and the Rose of Sharon."

There is something of the child in all of us. "I'll take the Star of Bethlehem," I say.

N. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Courts Respond

By Frank L. Perrin

IF IT were possible to summarize and analyze, unofficially but comprehensively, the decisions of American courts in cases of alleged major crimes tried during the last three or four years, it undoubtedly would be found that there has been, quite generally, a generous response to the popular demand that those accused of violations of the criminal codes be brought to trial, and that those adjudged guilty be punished. There was, as cannot be denied, a dangerous interim in which politically appointed judges and politically controlled courts were regarded, not infrequently, as the sympathetic allies of the enemies of society. It was suspected, even if it could not be proved, that judges and prosecutors who owed their election or appointment to the overlords of racketeers, gave aid and comfort and often assured immunity to those to whom they felt themselves obligated.

There are, as even the layman knows, numberless devious ways in which the intent and purpose of the law can be interrupted or thwarted. The wheels of justice can be clogged or impeded by a prosecutor, with or without the connivance or consent of the trial judge. And unbeknown to either prosecutor or judge, jurors may be bribed, corrupted or intimidated. But apart entirely from these overt acts of interference there exists, as there has long existed, a confusing and cumbersome inheritance bequeathed by courts and judges who have sought to interpret the laws and adapt them to peculiar conditions and circumstances. As was almost unavoidable, cunning advocates have found loopholes and open doors through which the guilty have escaped.

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There has thus been provided an immunity to crime and criminals which none too courageous judges have found it easy or convenient, if not actually necessary to recognize and permit. Appellate courts, traditionally bound by precedent, have too often permitted themselves to become the allies and abettors of practices which were abhorrent to them and to the public. The defenses of an offending minority seemed thus to have been made stronger than the more or less obsolete armament which society, through its legislatures, had provided for its own protection.

With the cherished reservation, long entertained, that courts of law do not, through fear or otherwise, respond to or submit to popular influences or popular demands, it must be admitted that there is now apparent a determined purpose on the part of courts and judges, both in trial and appellate divisions, to rally to the defense of society against the boasted power and influence of those accused of offending society and violating its laws. The line which separates the two reactions is indistinct in itself, though the difference, once the line is drawn, is distinct and easily perceptible.

The question turns, as it may be discovered, on the question of "reasonable doubt." It is more than a tradition of the law, safeguarded and perpetuated, that the guilt of an accused person must be proved beyond that reasonable doubt. This is as it should be. It is the boast of every truly democratic government that this cardinal tenet of the law is held sacred. But as between reasonable doubt and possible doubt a great gulf is fixed. It is because designing defense lawyers and sympathetic judges and juries have found it easy or convenient to bridge this gulf that many guilty persons have escaped punishment.

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It is in a safe and sound middle ground that the courts may find secure refuge in what is now hopefully regarded as a desire to respond to an increasingly insistent popular demand that a halt be called and that notice be served that the rule of the predatory and vicious who have defied society and its courts has ended. In a New York court, just a day or two ago, Mr. Justice Pecora sustained the contention of Thomas E. Dewey, the crusading District Attorney, that an accused Tammany district leader should stand trial with alleged members of a notorious racketeering gang with whom he has been joined in a grand jury indictment.

The lay observer is persuaded that this is a step in the right direction. There should be no immunity because of political influence, position or power. The procurer, the corrupter, the politician with influence, who gives aid and comfort or protection to the criminal is as responsible, morally and legally, as the masked gunman who commits the overt criminal act.

Peacepoint

"If war is to cease, men must accept their responsibility to stop fighting. They must be ready to pay the price of changing the war philosophy for a peace philosophy. They must guard themselves against false patriotism, against national self-righteousness, and against the sophism of the old alibis—necessity, self-defense, altruism or glory."—Henry J. Cadbury.

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

THE more one reflects upon the essence of things international the stronger grows the feeling that political education has not kept pace with material developments.

By the time England was emerging as a great power, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, Englishmen had got a firm grip upon some things that really matter. Among them were freedom of conscience, religious toleration, the right of public meeting, and the freedom of the press. Add to them the Act of Habeas Corpus, and we have the main safeguards of personal, religious, intellectual, and civil liberty.

On this head dates are enlightening. The Act of Habeas Corpus—"requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined"—was passed in 1679 under Charles II.

Nine years later the Revolution of 1688 drove his successor, James II, into exile and put William of Orange and Queen Mary onto the English throne. These changes enabled John Locke to return from exile in Holland where his essay "On Toleration" had already been published. In 1695 the House of Commons declined to renew a law of Charles II that the press should be restrained from publishing news "without leave"; and from that moment the freedom of the press was legally established in England.

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Why have men loosened or lost their hold on things their forefathers knew, by hard experience, to be vital to freedom?

I think it is because mechanical inventions, the growth and the abuses of industrial production, reactions against those abuses in the form of Socialist or Communist theories, and the cult of economics at the cost of political philosophy have tended to accredit belief that men can live by bread alone. The strength and the worth of the spiritual sides of life—which are not susceptible of representation by graphs or statistics—have been overshadowed while Marxist dogma on the one hand, and Fascist "ideologies" on the other, have inspired systems of violent intolerance under dictatorial leadership.

The end is not yet. If Great Britain be blinded or weak, the path to it may lie through blood and tears. In Europe of late we have been, perhaps we still are, hovering on the brink of war. Czechoslovakia, the one democratic, tolerant and humane state in Central Europe, has been singled out for attack. The calm resolution of her government and people, aided by unexpected vigor on the part of British diplomacy, seem for the moment to have saved her.

In exchange we have a recrudescence of the danger to which the conflict in Spain has, for well-nigh two years, exposed European peace. It may even be that the Fascist dictatorships, which are able to work on what military strategists call "internal lines," have shifted the weight of their offensive from central to southwestern Europe. This does not mean that they would not shift it back again in given circumstances.

I have a notion, which may be something more than fancy, that the tactics if not the policy of National Socialist Germany are now more immediately and definitely anti-British than they seemed to be a short time back. British diplomatic action in support of Czechoslovakia came as an unwelcome surprise to Chancellor Hitler and his advisers who are unlikely either to forget or to forgive it.

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The catchwords of "autonomy for the Sudeten Germans," "self-determination," "a plebiscite," and "frontier rectification" in Czechoslovakia as solutions for the Central European crisis, had been made by every art of suggestion, shibboleths on many guileless and unsuspecting British lips. Then troop movements were reported in the German regions bordering on Czechoslovakia.

The British Ambassador in Berlin inquired what these military movements might mean. Finding the answer—that they were merely "routine movements"—unsatisfactory, the British Government instructed him to inquire again and to add a statement of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, that force of circumstances might prevent any war from being localized. The calling out of Czechoslovak reservists gave point to this reminder.

Since then British ships have been systematically bombed by German airplanes in Spain, and French frontier territory has likewise been bombed. Franco-Italian relations grew worse; and while they are strained the British Prime Minister's Anglo-Italian agreement (for the sake of which Mr. Anthony Eden and the Emperor of Abyssinia had been jettisoned) remains inoperative.

A careful observer writes from London to a leading provincial journal: "It is tacitly recognized here that British foreign policy is in a blind alley." This is true. How to get out of it is the problem. In my view, which is not mine alone, the best way out would be solemnly to dedicate British armaments to the cause of international peace, to the service of our forefathers' knowledge of the surpassing worth of individual freedom, and to the essentially Christian doctrine that the human personality is sacred.